

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, AUGUST 1st, 1929

No. 9.

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Pool Makes Second Interim Payment



U.F.A. Federal and Provincial Constituencies in Convention



Records of Canada's Past

By H. ZELLA SPENCER

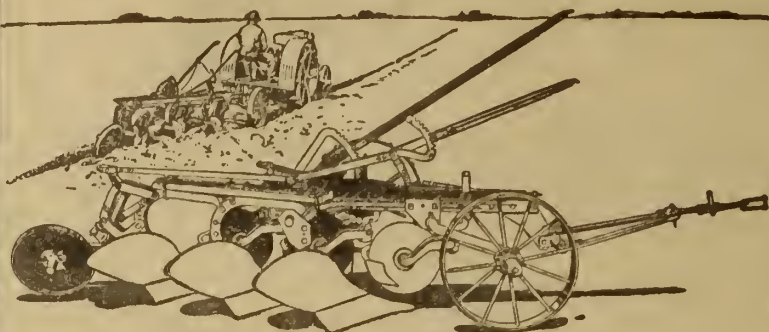


U.F.W.A. Board Holds Summer Session

Farm Women's Section



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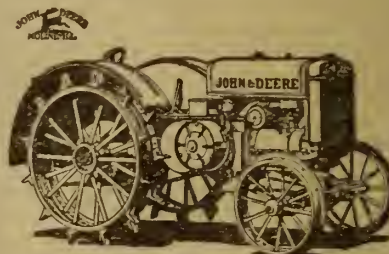
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CIRCULATION

Average net paid circulation, six months ending July 15th, 1929.....50,641

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

M. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD, J. JESSE STRANG

THE U.F.A.

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Lougheed Building
CALGARY - ALBERTA

Official Organ of

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

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EDITORIAL

USE THE AUTHORIZATION FORMS

As was pointed out at the Acadia Federal Convention, the use of authorization forms for the collection of U.F.A. membership dues from the Wheat and other Pools is by far the most satisfactory means of making payment. This method of payment involves the conferring of no special privilege upon the Association. Just as it is frequently found convenient to make ordinary business payments by cheque upon a bank, so members will find it convenient to pay their dues to their Association by a "cheque" on one or other of the Pools, for this, in effect, is what the authorization is. Those who sign the continuing authorizations can cancel them at will, should they at any time wish to do so, but their use will in fact save labor and trouble for Local Secretaries, who in future years will be able to devote the time saved in collecting, to other problems of their local organizations.

* * *

SHACKLING THE EMPIRE

When the advocates of the new "Empire" party write and speak of building up the British empire by a policy of

preference, they have in view the erection of a tariff wall against the rest of the world, and the imposition of taxes on food which the masses of the people of Great Britain must buy. The U.F.A. resolution, moved in the House of Commons last session by H. E. Spencer, M.P., urged, on the other hand, "an immediate and substantial increase of the British preference as a step towards freer trade relations between Canada and other nations."

The two policies are as far asunder as the poles. The U.F.A. members' proposal would serve to improve the relationships of the peoples in the group of nations known as the British Empire, by affording relief from present burdens. It would bring closer trade relations, with freedom, and it would not be exclusive.

The so-called "Empire" policy which the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, has wisely repudiated, would place in the grip or new shackles all the peoples of the British nations. It would make the very thought of association with the Dominions hateful to millions of citizens of the British Isles, who would come to regard the breaking of this association as essential to a tolerable existence. It would identify the idea of Imperial development with slavery to the purposes of great industrialists, engaged in a struggle against the imperial industrial groups of other states which could culminate only in war.

* * *

FINANCIAL DICTATORSHIP

The attempt to create a tariff-bound British Empire will almost certainly fail because it can only be made in the open, and depends, ultimately, upon the popular will. More disconcerting than this, because it is more insidious, is the tendency to centralization of financial institutions of which the plan for an international bank to deal with reparations payments is [the latest evidence. Not the internationalization of banking, but the irresponsibility of financiers is the evil.

In the view of those who are today in command of financial policy, the great merit of an international bank such as they have made their objective, is that it would be for practical purposes beyond "political," that is to say beyond public control. It would be in the hands of those who are responsible to no popular assembly. It would increase in immeasurable degree the difficulties of those groups of citizens, in many parts of the world, who are seeking, by every means that lie to hand, political and economic, to bring about the transformation of our civilization from a competitive to a co-operative basis.

The recent financial conference in Europe is a portent. It gives cause for grave anxiety and must prove an incentive to more intense effort by those who are concerned to capture, for public ends, the control of financial policy.

International financial and economic institutions are desirable. But international financial organization will imperil the whole future of the democratic order, and clear the way for new forms of financial Fascism, unless it be preceded by fundamental financial reform.

* * *

THE WAINWRIGHT FIRE

The destruction of the town of Wainwright by fire is a disaster of serious magnitude. The steps which have been taken to relieve the distress are to be heartily commended. The people of rural Alberta will feel very real sympathy with the sufferers, and approve of all measures and expenditures necessary to this end.

(Continued on page 7)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

EWING PICNIC

Ewing U.F.A. Local held a successful picnic at Round Lake on July 4th, says a report in the *Stettler Independent*. Novelty races, a ball game, and dancing in the evening constituted the chief part of the program.

BOW ISLAND SPORTS DAY

About 1,000 persons attended the annual U.F.A. sports day at Bow Island on July 1st, says a report in the *Bow Island Review*. Several baseball games were held, Bow Island winning against Whitla, and Burdett defeating both Bow Island and Westfield.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION

After a thorough discussion of the proposal to consolidate L. I. D. 66 with Eureka municipality, Barnwell U.F.A. Local at a recent meeting passed a resolution suggesting that the Government send a man into the district to explain the matter in all its ramifications, in a series of meetings. A delegation from the Taber Board of Trade attended, according to a report in the *Lethbridge Herald*, and took part in the discussion.

LAND FOR RECREATION

S. Carson, M.L.A., and Glen Storie, Director for East and West Edmonton, visited Abee U.F.A. Local recently, states the secretary, F. M. Cardy, giving "interesting addresses on organizing, the work of the Legislature, roads, etc. At our monthly meeting an offer was accepted from Valley Bothanley for the use of five acres of land for recreation purposes, rent free for five years. The thanks of the community are due to Mr. Bothanley for his kind offer."

CYPRESS CONVENTION

Cypress U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Convention met at Elkwater Lake on July 17th, says a report from the secretary, H. C. McDaniel. The main business was election of officers, but a spirited discussion of U.F.A. affairs was carried on. Fay Jackson, of Etzikom, is the president for the ensuing year, and the directors are as follows: Rudolph Doebring, Norton; Ed. Maser, Elkwater; Jack Maser, Manyberries; Fred Kearns, Etzikom; S. T. Swanson, Prosper; H. C. McDaniel, Whitla.

TALK ON SCHOOL BILL

Burlington U.F.A. Local held a U.F.A. Sunday meeting at the Burlington school-house when Hon. Perren Baker gave a splendid talk on the activities of the U.F.A. and a thorough explanation of the new School Bill, says a report from the secretary, Thos. Cargill. Mr. Kurtzweg, president of the Local, spoke briefly, and Mr. Hollihan presided. A musical program by U.F.A. members, assisted by the Juniors, was greatly enjoyed by all. Ice cream and cake was served, following some community singing.

U.F.A. SUNDAY AT BEDDINGTON

U.F.A. Sunday was observed by Beddington U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals on June 30th. "The church was filled to

WAINWRIGHT CONVENTION, AUGUST 3rd

Wainwright U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, will hold their annual convention at the Buffalo Park on August 3rd. Russell Love, M.L.A., and one of the members of the Provincial Cabinet, will give addresses.

the doors," says a report from Mrs. Banderob. "Mrs. F. E. Wyman spoke in her usual pleasing manner; Mrs. Pinder, of Calgary, sang a solo, much appreciated by all, and H. B. Adshead, M.P., gave a splendid address. On July 1st, the annual joint picnic was held, with an immense crowd present. Everyone seemed to enjoy the races and baseball games. The booth was a busy place. Supper was served, followed by a dance given by the Juniors."

HOLD JOINT PICNIC

Willowdale U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals held a joint picnic on July 1st, when a large crowd enjoyed the baseball and basketball games and children's races. Refreshments were served in the hall, and ice cream, cold drinks and hot dog stands were busy all day. A dance was held in the evening, and proceeds from both dance and picnic were equally divided among the three Locals. "Two of our members, one U.F.W.A. and one Junior delegate, attended the Camrose convention," writes the secretary of the U.F.A. Local, G. R. Blades. "Two of our young people attended the Junior Conference. One has only to see the young people gathered at the University during this conference to realize what a great thing this is for them, and for the future of the U.F.A."

RALLY ON HISTORIC GROUND

A very successful rally of farmers living along the inter-Provincial boundary was held on July 19th with Jos. Hurman in the chair, says a report received from W. Dalton, Esther, Alberta. "The principal speakers were B. Plumer of the Wheat Pool, whose concise explanation of Pool methods was welcomed and applauded; and Robert Gardiner, M.P., chairman of the U.F.A. Group in the House of Commons, who confined his speech largely to questions arising out of the recent Grain Commission. Mr. Gardiner carried the enthusiasm of the large gathering until the setting sun perforce

WHITFORD CONVENTION AUGUST 10th

The annual convention of the Whitford U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Willingdon on Saturday, August 10th, says a notice from L. G. Bray, secretary-treasurer of the Association. Addresses will be given by Hon. Perren Baker, M. Luchkovich, M.P., and G. M. Mihalcneon, M.L.A.

brought the meeting to a too early close. The rally was held upon the slopes of the beautiful Coates' Lake, and many present called to mind a meeting on the same ground which did some fine historic work, which conclusively led to the capture of the Alberta Provincial Government. Since then, with the help of their loyal sons, it has been shown that Cincinnati was not the only farmer who could become a legislator."

HILLSIDE LOCAL

There was a good attendance at the July meeting of Hillside U.F.A. Local, held at the home of H. Arnold, says the *Wetaskiwin Times*. Considerable time was spent in making arrangements for forthcoming social events, chief among these being the annual excursion to Pigeon Lake. A transportation committee was appointed to arrange transportation for all those who have not cars, and it was decided to make a small charge upon adults to help defray expenses. It was also decided that the date for the postponed picnic should be July 26th. Wm. Irvine's final monthly report of the recent session was read and discussed with interest. A club order was made up to take advantage of best prices on binder twine. A membership drive was discussed, and it was decided that this Local accept responsibility to increase its own membership. As a start, two visitors present were enrolled. A very concise and thoughtful report on the convention at Lacombe was given by J. O. Harvey. F. Atkins also reported briefly. The business was followed by an excellent supper.

McCAFFERTY CONCERT

On the evening of Friday, June 28th, the McCafferty Local staged the finest concert, in the U.F.A. Community Hall, that has ever been held in this district and the hall was crowded with a most enthusiastic and appreciative audience, who manifested their enjoyment of all the good items on the stage in a most hearty manner, thus encouraging the talented performers to give of their best, which they did most generously.

The chair was taken by Henry E. Spencer, M.P., for Battle River, who discharged his duties in his usual diplomatic and able manner.

The spirit of the whole evening was redolent of healthy, happy enjoyment—the very object aimed at by this Local, besides developing a desire for good stage work on the part of the audience. Supper was served in the basement, after which a dance, which was considered one of the best ever held since the Hall was opened, was enjoyed till morning.

The only blot in the evening was caused by a few who listened to the concert from outside the hall and then before either the artists or the audience proper, could get down to supper, raided the basement and caused unnecessary annoyance and delay. As our farming communities develop to a more civilised standard, this ignorant type will disappear altogether, and we would like to think that day is not far distant.

The McCafferty district has a good reputation for hospitality and high class entertainment. The concert of the 28th

heightened that reputation. The thanks of the district are due to the artists who came from far and near and provided such a truly delightful evening.

E. HERBERT SPENCER
for the Organizing Committee,
McCafferty U.F.A. No. 415.

Stettler U.F.A. Provincial Convention

Stettler U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association will hold their annual convention on Friday, August 9th, commencing at 10 a.m., at Stettler. E. A. Hanson, secretary, states that the following speakers are expected to give addresses: Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A.; W. T. Lucas, M.P.; Robert Gardiner, M.P.; and A. L. Sanders, M.L.A.

Macleod U.F.A. Federal Convention on August 9th

To Be Held at School of Agriculture,
Claresholm

To all Members of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in the Macleod Federal Constituency Association of the U.F.A.:

The annual meeting of the Macleod Federal Constituency Association will be held in the Assembly Room of the Claresholm School of Agriculture on August 9th, beginning at 11 o'clock.

The school and farm have very good grounds, so bring your own lunch and let us have a picnic at noon.

Reports and speeches will be given in the afternoon.

G. G. Coote, M.P., will give a very interesting report and it is planned to have another speaker.

The business will include the election of officers and the consideration of resolutions for the next Annual Convention. If your Local has any resolution that they wish discussed, will you please send it to the secretary as soon as possible.

It is hoped that every Local will be well represented and we can make it a day of pleasure as well as business. Opportunity will be given to view the plots and fields on the farm and the other activities of the institution.

HUGH F. SPENCER,
Secretary.

Sedgewick Holds One of Best Conventions in Its History

(By F. GRANDAGE, Secretary)

The ninth annual convention of Sedgewick U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held in Nichols Hall, Killam, on July 10th, seventeen Locals being represented. Chas. P. Hayes, of Strome, was elected chairman. Members of the committee on credentials and order of business were: F. E. Hanson, Viking; I. L. Lewis, Killam; L. W. Potts, Lougheed.

J. J. Strang, Wheat Pool Director, spoke on Pool affairs, outlining the progress that the Pool is making. His address was received with hearty applause, as was that of Mrs. J. L. Zipperer, U.F.W.A. Director. J. E. Brown, of Castor, U.F.A. Director, congratulated the association on the splendid attendance, the

largest in its history. He explained what the U.F.A. had done since its formation. The convention passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brown.

A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., reported on the business done by the last session of the Legislature, outlining the various Acts passed. At the close of his address an expression of confidence was tendered to Mr. Andrews.

F. E. Sedgewick, director of the Killam co-operative, explained the co-operative distribution of supplies to its members through the Co-operative Wholesale Society, and expressed the belief that the time was ripe for the U.F.A. to go into this enterprise on strictly co-operative lines. Marketing of hogs by the Livestock Pool was dealt with by Mr. McDonald, director of the Pool. He also gave a very detailed survey of the huge profits made by the packing plants.

Officers elected were: President, C. P. Hayes, Strome, re-elected; first vice-president, Mrs. Wm. Hallum, Sedgewick, re-elected; second vice-president, W. N. Bates, Alliance, re-elected. The directors are F. E. Hanson, Viking, E. Berg, Killam, I. L. Lewis, Killam, and Mrs. B. M. Rombough, Merna. At the board meeting following, Frank Grandage was re-elected secretary and treasurer. This brought to a close one of the best conventions ever held in the district.

Ponoka Constituency Ass'n Is Thriving

The following officers were elected at the annual convention of Ponoka U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association, says a report in the *Ponoka Herald*: president, Roy Vold; vice-president, Mrs. John Krefting; secretary, Mrs. H. E. Russell. The secretary's report showed the association's financial condition to be satisfactory.

Premier Brownlee, member for the constituency, Hon. Mrs. Parlyby, and Mrs. W. H. Warr, president of the U.F.W.A., gave addresses. The Premier surveyed the work of the Government since 1921, and showed that the progress made during that period had been most marked. He dealt with educational problems, and commended the new school act; and also spoke of the work of the Department of Health: Old Age Pensions, the sale of the Provincial railways, the natural resources, and highways building were all discussed by the speaker. Mr. Brownlee closed with an appeal for more beautification of towns, cities and rural districts, urging the planting of trees and the preservation of our lakes, large and small.

Mrs. Parlyby gave a very interesting resume of her trip to Europe last winter, and Mrs. Warr stressed the importance of work among the young people.

A resolution was passed expressing sympathy with C. C. Reed, of Asker, who was seriously ill in Edmonton.

Late U.F.W.A. News

U.F.W.A. CONFERENCE, VEGREVILLE

The U.F.W.A. conference for Vegreville constituency, held at Tofield, was a decided success from every point of view. The meeting convened at 11 a.m., with the Director, Mrs. McNaughton, in the chair. The first discussion centred around the value of the conference; it was decided to hold another next year and to have an exhibit of Canadian-made goods, to charge

an entry fee of \$1 to every Local making an exhibit, and to use the proceeds to help defray expenses. In the afternoon Mrs. R. Price, Second Vice-President, gave an address on immigration. This address, and the hour's discussion which followed, were most interesting.

Mrs. Seale, Tofield, read a fine paper on "How to Make the Work of the Locals More Effective." Miss Ness, also of Tofield, gave the women a treat with two soprano solos. Mrs. Murray led the community singing.

Hon. Perren Baker gave a very brief outline of the proposed new School Act, and the delegates asked questions even during the tea hour. In the evening, Mr. Baker spoke at length to a joint meeting, and there were some musical numbers.

AT WILLOW HOLLOW

The last monthly meeting of Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. Callihan, says the *Killam News*. A number of Crerar ladies were in attendance, as well as several other visitors. The roll call was answered by funny "Aunt Het" sayings; and after the business, Mrs. Hoffman read a paper on "Why I joined the U.F.W.A." written by a member who was formerly an officer in a British Labor organization. A prize of a fancy cup and saucer, donated by Mesdames Erickson and Hoffman, was drawn for by a small child and won by Mrs. Baird. The hostess served lunch, assisted by Mesdames Hampshire and Hoffman.

Hundred Persons Attend Medicine Hat Convention

(By H. C. McDANIEL, Secretary)

The Medicine Hat Federal Constituency U.F.A. Convention held on July 16th and 17th, brought together about one hundred U.F.A. people. The first day was taken up by the business session, organizing the convention, receiving reports, election of officers, etc. The forenoon of the second day was given to the Cypress Provincial Constituency Convention, and the afternoon to speeches and discussion. Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, Dr. Gershaw, M.P., W. C. Smith, M.L.A., and H. J. Seymour, Director of Town Planning, were the principal speakers.

Officers were elected as follows: president, J. D. Rogers, Bindloss; vice-president, Lloyd Woolley, Norton; directors: A. Anderson, Pashley; H. C. McDaniel, Whitla; Carl Axelsson, Bingville; John Fowle, U.F.A. Director, and Mrs. H. C. McDaniel, U.F.W.A. Director, are ex-officio members of the board.

"One of the most menacing facts of our time is the way in which the commercial motive is invading and prostituting the mental and artistic as well as the economic sides of modern life. Much of the Press, most of the stage, all the movies, and the whole field of advertising have been captured for profiteering.—Philip Kerr in *The Nation*, London, England.

"It matters little what feelings may have possessed the fighting men. It is not these feelings that determine either the cause or the issue of war. War is about territory, power and trade and nothing else. War remains what it has always been, murder for the sake of loot."—G. Lowes Dickinson, famous English essayist.

U.F.A. Sunday Observed at Large Gathering at Clear Lake Community Centre

William Irvine, M.P., Mrs. Warr and Other Speakers Address Notable Gathering

Travelling on a day of great heat and high winds, distances which in one or two instances exceeded a hundred miles, farm people in large numbers assembled in the fine community hall on the shore of Clear Lake on July 21st, to participate in the observance of U.F.A. Sunday. The gathering will be a memorable one in the history of the movement in the district.

Under the able chairmanship of J. K. Sutherland, U.F.A. Director for Acadia, (who with Mrs. Mary Banner, U.F.W.A. Director, and the enthusiastic co-operation of officers and members in the district had made the preparatory arrangements) an audience which even the large community hall proved inadequate to accommodate, gave a very cordial welcome to William Irvine, M.P., who discussed "The Religious Significance of the U.F.A. Movement," to R. A. McPherson, Wheat Pool Director and Mrs. A. H. Warr, president of the U.F.W.A., on the occasion of her first visit to this district in her present capacity, and Charlie Mills, president of the Junior U.F.A., and other speakers. Mr. Warren, of the United Church, participated in the proceedings, and W. N. Smith spoke briefly.

A Lakeside Community Centre

To those who had not previously visited the district, the work that has been done in the creation of a community centre was a matter of especial interest. Ten years ago, Chain Lakes and Weise U.F.A. Locals took the initiative which led to the setting aside of land on the lakeshore for community purposes. Here, the process of rural improvement and beautification has been started well in advance of the organized efforts now being made under the direction of the Provincial Government. Trees have been planted, and their growth will be a real factor in the creation of a beauty spot by the lake. Bathing pavilions have been erected and the land near the beach serves as a sports centre for use on the occasion of various special gatherings. As was remarked by several of the speakers of the day, the plans which are being worked out at Clear Lake provide an excellent example of the practical application of U.F.A. principles, in the creation of amenities of social life.

R. A. McPherson, Wheat Pool Director, who was the first speaker called upon, in a brief speech gave a very satisfactory report on the present position of the Pool, and of prospects for the future. He was very heartily applauded.

Religious Significance of U.F.A.

The essential unity of the idealistic with the practical side of the farmers' movement was eloquently and convincingly presented by William Irvine, M.P. Declaring that the U.F.A. movement, while responsible for many noteworthy achievements in the field of industry, derived its inspiration from an essentially social and spiritual view of life, Mr. Irvine set forth the exalted character of the goal which the farmers and farm women of Alberta have set before them.

"Co-operation," he said, in one notable passage, "is the technique of human brotherhood"; the realization of brotherhood was an essentially religious purpose. If the U.F.A. sought to express all the aspects of citizenship, and all its responsibilities, it must include a religious

idealism. The day of religious dogma was passing. The race, now growing up, was charged with the responsibility of self-direction in matters pertaining to religion, philosophy and politics, in place of a credulous obedience to church and state. God could not be found in the process of intellectual riddles. But in the happy laughter of children, the kindness of the human heart, the fellowship of a common brotherliness, that universal principle for which the term God stands might be discovered. Having discovered that principle, men need not disturb their minds concerning what became of the term.

Opinion Unimportant

Opinion was relatively unimportant. Throughout the ages many men had believed that they had found the whole of Truth, yet was not the Persian fable an apt illustration of human limitations? Truth it was said, was a mirror which God had smashed into fragments. Then, in the course of history, many men discovered each a piece of the mirror, and each believed that his small piece was Truth. It was, but only a part of the whole, and through the discoveries of the ages, through the working together of many minds, gradually, pieces could be brought together, though the whole could never be complete.

Religion was the great unifying principle by which every aspect of human life could be seen as a whole. It was harmony—physically, for it was concerned with health; mentally, for it involved hospitality to new ideas and the casting out of fear; spiritually, in the inward harmony which came from a sense of oneness with the universe; morally, in harmonious relations of man with his fellows. Its laws were of, and not contrary to human nature. It was the principle which gave unity and meaning to life.

There were those who stood aghast at the weight of responsibility which, as a result of the growth of the new freedom, the freedom from the dominance of outworn dogmas and opinions, had fallen upon the shoulders of this generation. But there could be no going back. The drums of destiny never beat a retreat. The dangers of the new order must be faced, in a spirit of courage, and the new problems which freedom brought, solved. The great challenge to the leaders of the day was to "speak to the children of men that they may go forward." Danger had never proved an effective barrier to the spirit of man. The new freedom was one of the processes of making man, and man was in the process of growing up to God. Beauty and truth more than ever drew willing response from the depth of our being, and love still held in her hand the heart of the world. Courage was not buried in the grave of orthodox superstition, because man's spiritual instincts were the very elements out of which he came. Children of the universe, we were fundamentally one with it.

Mr. Irvine concluded with an appeal for the deeper recognition of the spiritual basis of the U.F.A. movement, which, founded in a sense of brotherhood, could, through the application of this essentially spiritual principle, and in co-operation with other great movements, conquer the future for mankind.

W. N. Smith stated that during the 23 years he had spent in newspaper work, he had known no other privilege so great as that of serving in the U.F.A. movement. The years which had been spent in the organization had been peculiarly happy because here was to be found the union of the ideal with the practical, the conscious moulding of events by the members of a great organization with a mighty purpose; the advance, stage by stage, towards the goal of the co-operative commonwealth.

Youth and World Peace

Remarking that all wars were fought by the youth of the nations, Charlie Mills, President of the Junior U.F.A., said that as the hope of the future lay in the young people, so their hope for the future of humanity lay in world peace. So long as preparations were made for war, how could permanent peace be expected? Mr. Mills described briefly the program of training for citizenship followed by the Junior U.F.A., and appealed for the support of all Seniors. The Junior U.F.A. was the only organization taking up young people's work in the rural communities.

Mr. Sutherland said he was sure that the members would approve of the addition of the Junior President to the Central Board. The Board had gained by Mr. Mills' participation in its work.

U.F.W.A. President

Mrs. A. H. Warr said it gave her very real pleasure to see the monument to co-operative effort which had been raised on the shores of Clear Lake through the instrumentality of the U.F.A. Locals. The bearing of one another's burdens was a principle at the root of U.F.A. activities, and the sharing of each others' joys. The farmers could never attain to the higher and most satisfying life which they sought if their ideals were solely economic. She pleaded for a better chance for all boys and girls of the farms, and pointed out that the improvement of our educational system was vitally necessary to that end, and she asked for support for the Junior U.F.A. activities. Proud of the great leader of the movement, Mr. Wood, and of the distinguished women who had occupied the presidency of the U.F.W.A., she would seek to follow, very humbly, in the carrying on of the work they had so nobly undertaken in the past.

A very interesting account of the studies organized by the U.F.W.A., in peace and arbitration, legislation, immigration and other matters, was given by the speaker. Some of the most timid members, who most feared to take part in work of a public sort, proved among the best when they were given the opportunity.

Mrs. Warr concluded with reference to the changed attitude towards agriculture which the U.F.A. had brought about in the Province, and quoted Mr. Corbett of the University to the effect that "The U.F.A. is the most vital force for social welfare in Alberta and in Canada today."

Mr. Warren, of the United Church, said it was a pleasure to hear the leaders of the U.F.A. express the idealism of the movement clearly as had been done on this occasion. The U.F.A. came to Alberta as a necessity and was born of the ideals of Jesus Christ. It stood today as the greatest co-operative institution in the Province. It was proceeding upon right principles.

A vote of appreciation of the splendid services given to the community by Mr. Sutherland and Mrs. Banner and to all those who had contributed to the pro-

gram was moved by Gordon Forster, M.L.A., and carried unanimously. Mr. Sutherland, in reply, remarked that no road had been too long and no climatic conditions too difficult for Mrs. Banner, who had never flinched from responsibility during her long tours of the constituency.

The thanks of the meeting to the speakers of the day were also expressed.

Joint Convention Held by Two Constituencies

Coronation and Ribstone U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Associations held a two-day joint convention at Gooseberry Lake on July 19th and 20th, says a report in the *Consort Enterprise*. The Friday afternoon session began with addresses by Junior officers—Charlie Mills, president, Miss Greta Isaac, past director, and Miss Edna Jackson, director for Acadia constituency. At four o'clock the pavilion was packed to capacity, as Premier Brownlee commenced a very fine address. Saturday forenoon was taken up with reports and elections; in the afternoon B. S. Plumer, Wheat Pool Director, gave a very interesting talk on co-operative marketing, followed by reports by Hon. G. N. Johnston, M.L.A. for Coronation, and W. G. Farquharson, M.L.A. for Ribstone. Mrs. Warr gave a very able address at the evening session. The program was interspersed throughout with music. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson were the committee in charge of this part of the program.

URGE RAILWAY EXTENSION

Whitburn U.F.A. Local at their last meeting passed a resolution asking the Provincial Government and the Federal Minister of Railways to push forward highways construction and the building of branch lines of the C.N.R. in order to provide employment. The resolution states that owing to "crop failures throughout the three Prairie Provinces and the ordinary depression due in its regular cycle causing unemployment" there will be hardship unless work is provided by the means suggested. The resolution especially urges the building of an extension of the railway from Spirit River to Rolla.

Red Deer Endorses Proposed Change in Rural School System

Federal Convention Also Strongly Opposes Every Form of Assisted Immigration for Agricultural Immigrants—Alfred Speakman, M.P., and Other Well-Known Speakers Give Addresses

The changing of the educational system of the Province along the lines outlined by the Minister of Education was endorsed by the annual convention of the Red Deer U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, held in the Elks' Hall, Red Deer, on July 25th. The resolution was carried unanimously, after a somewhat lengthy discussion.

Dealing with the question of immigration, the convention also carried the following resolution:

"Whereas, the matter of over-production of wheat has during the last crop year been brought very forcibly to the attention of our producers by way of low prices; and

"Whereas, the authorities who have charge of immigration matters apparently centre all their attention on immigrants to go on the land, thus intensifying a problem already acute (this fact is borne out by the non-success of the Soldier Settler and the Empire Settler schemes);

"Be it therefore resolved that this convention go on record as being opposed to all Government assistance, transportation or otherwise, to immigrants whose objective is to go on the land."

The convention opened at 2:45 p.m. by the singing of "O, Canada" followed by the invocation by Rev. Mr. Smith. R. Pye, president, was elected chairman, and Messrs. Sigurdson, Biggs and Davies were appointed a resolutions committee. After dealing with some routine business, the president gave his annual address, expressing pleasure at the large gathering. Mr. Pye reviewed his work as president of the association and director for the constituency, for the past year.

The financial report given by the secretary showed a balance in the treasury.

J. Jesse Strang gave an instructive address on Wheat Pool matters; Mrs. Hepburn reviewed the work of the U.F.W.A.; Mrs. Martin gave a musical selection, following which officers were

elected for the ensuing year as follows: Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, president; G. H. Biggs, vice-president; directors, A. F. Wright, Ardley; J. E. Lundberg, Eckville; Jas. A. Wood, Elnora; Tom Sigurdson Penhold; P. D. Thomas, Bowden; Mrs. T. H. Noad, Olds; G. A. Burns, Didsbury; W. H. Davis, Didsbury; J. C. Stone, Alix. Jas. A. Wood is secretary.

Hon. Mrs. Irene Parby spoke on matters pertaining to Provincial administration and was accorded a very hearty vote of thanks.

D. F. Kellner, M.P., then spoke on Federal affairs, paying high tribute to the member for the constituency, Alfred Speakman. The close attention given Mr. Kellner by those present gave some indication of the quality of his address.

Mr. Speakman then gave an excellent account of his stewardship in the last session of Parliament, and at the conclusion was given a vote of confidence.

The meeting was concluded by singing the national anthem.

IN BOW RIVER

Mrs. R. Price, second vice-president of the U.F.W.A., and Mrs. J. C. Buckley, Director for Bow River Constituency, addressed a series of meetings during the last week of June, at Irricana, Keoma, Strathmore, Nightingale, Baintree and Tudor (a joint meeting), Ardenode, Gleichen, and Namaka. At all but one meeting the attendance was very good, that at Strathmore being particularly large. Mrs. Buckley spoke on general organization matters, and Mrs. Price dealt particularly with immigration.

MRS. SIBBALD INJURED

Members will regret to learn that Mrs. J. B. Sibbald, of Calgary U.F.W.A. Local, sustained serious fractures in an automobile accident in Calgary on July 23rd, and will be confined to the General Hospital for a considerable period. Mr. Sibbald was slightly injured.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

BEATING THE WAR DRUMS

In common with responsible British newspapers, many of the daily papers of Canada have recognized the necessity for restraint in discussing the crisis in the Far East.

Unhappily this policy has not been quite universal. At a time when the obscurity of the despatches made the appraisal of the merits of the dispute peculiarly difficult, the *Calgary Albertan* did not hesitate to jump into the arena with by no means entirely pacific advice as to the proper response of the British and American and Japanese peoples. It referred to "mountains of diplomacy" that would be used to effect a settlement; but if that failed, then:

"Armed intervention by these powers in behalf of China," said this paper in an editorial headed "The War Drums," "is as much of a duty as it was in the case of Belgium in 1914."

This kind of thing is unfortunate. It is in the very worst spirit. The comparison with the case of Belgium is of course ludicrous. The *Albertan*, it is true, contained some allusions to the League of Nations, which, incidentally, has never been regarded by its popular supporters as a means of settling disputes by primarily military means. But the net effect of

the *Albertan's* article was a kind of psychological preparation of the public for the prospect of engaging in warlike activities.

Such portions of the British press as the *Daily Express*, to mention only one newspaper which is at once Conservative and Imperialist, took a very different view of the situation on the Sino-Russian frontier, and most strongly advised the Chinese to seek a pacific settlement. It offered them no encouragement to adopt a recalcitrant attitude, and of course the most responsible of all British dailies, the *Manchester Guardian*, proffered similar advice. This advice to the Chinese to repudiate the action of their officials was in fact the burden of the editorials both of the *Guardian* and the *Express*.

It may be said that a daily paper published in Alberta can do little actually to affect the course of international affairs. That may be true. But it is no excuse for irresponsibility. Platitudinous tributes in the press to the ideals of international peace can be of no value if at a time when sober judgment is called for, an attempt be made to prepare the public mind for the support of unwise and unjustifiable military adventure.

One thing is certain. If the dispute which happily seems likely to be settled peacefully had resulted in actual hostilities, the determination of the fate of a Manchurian railway would not have warranted the sacrifice of the life of a single Canadian youth, or the mobilization of a single Canadian unit.

Convention and Rural Meetings Reveal Vigor of U.F.A. Spirit in Acadia

Federal Constituency Convention at Hanna Endorses School Bill and Affirms Opposition to Tariff Application—Robert Gardiner, M.P., on Futility of "Retaliation"—Mrs. Warr Condemns Cadet Training

In common with the greater part of the Province, Acadia is faced with a season of meagre crops, but if the series of meetings which culminated in the rally of U.F.A. Sunday at Clear Lake and the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. Federal Constituency at Hanna on July 22nd are criteria, the unfavorable outlook will mean no weakening of the organized farmers' movement, but rather the reverse.

Organization Vigorous

It was during a period of exceptional difficulty some years ago that the will to raise the status of their industry, by united effort, to higher levels was steered. Farmers and farm women from what is now Acadia took a leading part in the movement which resulted in the entrance of the U.F.A. into the field of active politics, and to the creation of the Wheat Pool, and upon their unpaid labor later successes have largely been built. The Convention in the commodious Veterans' hall, gave many evidences that the U.F.A. spirit remains bright and the movement vigorous, even though paid-up membership, which is increasing, still remains much lower than in the days when, in a mood of intense enthusiasm, the farmers first decided to take into their own hands the control of their own affairs. The fine comradeship built up in the earlier days is strongly manifest. Acadia is preparing, essentially in the old spirit, and by co-operation of veteran and eager youth, to play her part in the advance of the organized farmers to further goals of achievement.

The Convention gave a cordial reception to Robert Gardiner, M.P., the constituency representative, who made an able survey of the features of the session, and expressed himself convincingly and with great clearness upon certain major issues of controversy, upon which the Convention left no doubt as to its strong support.

To most of the delegates, the Convention provided the first opportunity to hear Mrs. Warr, the new President of the U.F.W.A., whose well-delivered speech made an excellent impression, as did that of Charlie Mills, President of the Junior branch. Fifty accredited delegates were registered, and 10 directors, while there was a large attendance of visitors.

Tariff Policy

The Convention expressed emphatically its continued adherence to the tariff policy of the association, the following resolution being adopted after discussion with only one dissenting vote:

"Whereas, the Canadian Egg and Poultry Pool have asked for tariff protection on their commodity, resolved that this Convention go on record as being opposed to the principle of protection."

Resolutions were also adopted approving the new School Bill (4 votes against); protesting against the expenditure of money by the Government of Canada to bring in immigrants and recommending that such expenditures be diverted to the establishment of health units; asking the Alberta Wheat and Coarse Grains Pools where possible to retain sufficient grain

in local elevators to meet possible local requirements, owing to the possibility of seed and feed shortage. The last named resolution set forth that the importation of grain would add considerably to the cost of same, and cause risk of introducing noxious weeds.

Nostrum of "Retaliation"

Speaking towards the close of the Convention, Robert Gardiner, M.P., confined his review of the session to a few outstanding features. He gave a very concise presentation of Canada's financial position. Referring to the Maritime Freights Act (discussed more fully before the Calgary Federal Conference), Mr. Gardiner stated that this measure had been strongly opposed by the U.F.A. group on the ground that the Maritimes were already paying lower rates than the Western Provinces. He was emphatic and unequivocal in his condemnation of the "campaign organized in Eastern Canada, primarily by those who have made huge fortunes out of the tariff, and largely at the expense of the farmers of this country, in favor of a policy of tariff retaliation as a means of solving some of our pressing problems."

It was said by these gentlemen that "if we had any red blood in our veins" we should retaliate. The campaign was being pushed very energetically, and those responsible for it would not be satisfied until they had built a high tariff wall round the Dominion, from which they would see to it that they were the chief beneficiaries.

They talked of the creation of a home market by the aid of tariff walls, and they offered to build up a great industrial population to consume the products of Canada's farms. "How long," asked Mr. Gardiner, "how long will they be in building up an industrial population that will buy from us all our wheat?"—a question the mere statement of which revealed in a nutshell the answer to all demands that the farmers of Western Canada shall abandon the policy in tariff matters which they have always consistently pursued.

U.F.A. Members' Proposal

Mr. Gardiner pointed out that to raise a tariff wall against the United States would be to penalize ourselves in our capacity as consumers, and he cited the answer to the retaliationists which had been given by the U.F.A. and associated groups in the House—a resolution which had been opposed alike by Liberals and Conservatives. We, in Canada, the member said, were buying 45 per cent more from the United States than they bought from us. Under present conditions this was inevitable. Capital was coming in from the United States to develop industry here, and it was economically inevitable that goods should follow. To Great Britain we sold twice as much as Britain sold to us. The U.F.A. members, therefore, had pressed in an amendment to the budget for an immediate substantial reduction in the British preference as a step towards freer trade relations with other nations." If such a reduction took place, the effect would undoubtedly be the relief of the great masses of the people

of this country through lower prices for manufactured goods, and a further expansion of our export markets overseas

Alberta Pools' Sound Policy

In the course of a very interesting account of the action taken at Ottawa to secure the desired amendments to the Canada Grain Act, Mr. Gardiner said that he believed these amendments would now give "absolute protection for every farmer shipping grain if he would only take advantage of the provisions of the act." He paid a tribute to the Board of the Alberta Wheat Pool for the manner in which they had looked after the interests of their members in this matter, not only in seeking desirable changes, but also in refusing to be led into unwise action in a case in which every effort was made to induce them to so proceed.

Rufus Cates Presides

Reports presented by Rufus Cates, president of the Constituency Association, who was the elected chairman, and by J. K. Sutherland, U.F.A. Director and Secretary for the constituency, were of an encouraging character. Mr. Cates described the recent U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs, which he said had proved a most effective means of keeping the officers of the Association and its Federal Constituency branches in touch with the work carried on at Ottawa, as well as serving as a clearing house of ideas for farmers and farm women living under varied conditions in the various areas of the Province.

The financial statement, presented by Mr. Sutherland, showed a balance on hand of \$679.47, which, together with authorization forms on the Wheat Pool for a total of \$220, would bring the amount to the credit of the constituency association to \$899.47. Of the total number of authorization forms signed to date, Mr. Sutherland pointed out, Acadia had obtained one third.

Value of Authorization Plan

Mr. Sutherland showed that financial institutions and other bodies had the right to take assignments from the Pool, the cost of handling these being borne by the Pool, so that the U.F.A. member who wished to pay his dues to the Association in this manner was fully entitled to do so. While in the case of other bodies the cost of the work fell on the Pool, the U.F.A. had offered to pay whatever amount was involved.

To pay dues by authorization form, Mr. Sutherland pointed out, is virtually to pay by cheque. It is exactly like writing a cheque on a bank in the ordinary way, except that in this case the "cheque" is drawn on the Pool. Though the authorizations run to the full term of the Pool, the farmer has the right to cancel his authorization at any time, should he wish to do so, merely by writing the Pool to that effect.

Junior President Speaks

The Convention greeted with marked approval the thoughtful and well-balanced address of Charlie Mills, President of the

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Battle River Asks Early Action Towards Government Owned Power Scheme

Federal U.F.A. Convention Also Urges Inquiry into State Medicine—Endorses Provincial Government's Work for Co-operative Institutes—More Intensive Membership Campaign Planned—H. E. Spencer, M.P., Reports to Convention.

By Mrs. DORA EAST, Secretary

Urging upon the Provincial Government the necessity of early action towards a Government operated power scheme, a resolution passed by the Battle River annual convention held in Wainwright July 15th and 16th, declared that "private interests are concentrating to control the power resources of the Province, and the effect of their success would not be beneficial to the public."

Another resolution which was adopted, asks the Central Executive to make a "full investigation into the possibilities of state medicine in all its branches."

The Convention also by resolution heartily endorsed the work of the Provincial Government in aiding and supporting the Co-operative Institutes; urged the enlarging of municipal districts so as to enable each district to employ the full time of a qualified engineer to supervise and co-ordinate all improvements; while it further expressed the purpose of the Battle River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association to put on a more intensive membership campaign during the coming year.

The first morning session, held in the Wainwright Theatre, was taken up with routine business and the addresses of the secretary and president—the secretary-treasurer's report showing the organization on an improved financial basis.

The president reviewed the activities of the Federal U.F.A. members at Ottawa and showed that the U.F.A. was indeed justified in taking political action and that the first great success was not an emotional outburst nor did going into politics wreck the U.F.A. as many had predicted.

Provincial Member Speaks

In the afternoon, on the picnic grounds of the Wainwright Park, J. R. Love, the Provincial Member for Wainwright, spoke on co-operative marketing, dealing especially with the subject of the propaganda that is being carried on by the opponents of the Dairy Pool in circulating a paper. In a most effective address he showed the unscrupulous character of the stand it was taking and stressed the need of the U.F.A., the parent society of these co-operative movements in Alberta, making an effective effort to offset the propaganda put out to destroy the efficiency of the pools.

He was followed by Wm. Irvine, M.P., for Wetaskiwin, who in a brilliant, witty, and thought-provoking address spoke on co-operative government, showing the difficulty of Parliament functioning efficiently under the present system and outlined the Parliament of the future in which each member would represent his own economic group and work co-operatively with representatives of all other economic groups.

Hon. R. G. Reid, in an able speech on co-operative financing, pointed out that co-operative societies with no share capital except a nominal fee found it difficult to finance these enterprises and the Provincial Government, which is very sympathetic to co-operative development, during the past session had passed a bill making it possible for the co-operative

societies to be financed by an advance from the government to the extent of eighty-five per cent.

One of the season's wind storms seemed to do its best to mar the afternoon by making it difficult for speakers and for the supper committee, but despite the wind, the spirit of the day overcame these drawbacks and a most enjoyable afternoon and evening were spent.

Spencer's Address

In Mr. Spencer's report, he gave a synopsis of the Speech from the Throne, together with the general replies as enunciated by the four leaders representing generally the viewpoints of their respective groups.

He then referred to the main clauses in the Budget, and quoted the amendment and sub-amendment as moved in turn by the Conservatives and the Independent groups.

Reference was made to the resolutions on the Order Paper, many of which, unfortunately, were never reached. It was worth noting that when private members' day was cancelled there were still 28 resolutions to be considered, which speaks well for the initiative of the private member.

A summary of expenditure for the year ending March 31st, 1930, was then given by Mr. Spencer in some detail, which showed that the sum of over \$361,000,000 was being expended in 37 different ways. A list of the most important private and public bills was then given, and a short synopsis was outlined of each.

An interesting part of his address was a report on the work of the Special or Standing House Committees. Those included such committees as:

Dominion Elections Act, Agriculture and Colonization, Railways and Canals, Standing Orders, Banking and Commerce, Industrial and International Relations, and Public Accounts.

Some outstanding subjects of the session might be enumerated as follows:

The lease of the Seven Sisters Falls in Manitoba; the control of water powers; debate on Federal grant for Provincial roads; criticism of present divorce legislation; Grain Act administration; the taking over by the Canadian National of numerous small railways; \$50,000,000 for the Montreal terminals (C.N.R.).

Two outside commissions are working on Government business; one to consider the salaries of technical civil servants, and another on radio broadcasting.

During the session no fewer than 336 bills were passed, made up as follows:

34 private bills other than divorce; 64 public bills; and 238 divorce bills.

In concluding his report, Mr. Spencer referred to the votes cast during the session, and the part he had taken.

At the conclusion of his address an opportunity was given to the audience to ask questions of the member or to make suggestions.

Other excellent addresses were given by Mrs. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., who gave much valuable information on the Educational Act and on public health;

and also much deplored the expenditure on preparation for war when disputes should be settled by arbitration.

Mrs. Pickle, Director of the U.F.W.A., gave a timely talk to all workers in the organization.

P. Enzenauer, M.L.A. for Alexandra, in his forceful address on the "Experiment of Democracy" reminded his audience that they got what they paid for in service of their representatives as in other things and also compared the economic status of the farmer with other callings.

The officers elected for the coming year were as follows: president, Walter Skinner, Riverton; vice-president, C. L. Pickle, Hayter; directors: C. East, H. Wood, B. C. Lees, and Mr. Hertzig.

BUYING UP THE PRESS

(New Republic, New York)

The more we learn about the attempt of the International Paper and Power Company to buy up newspapers, the more outrageous it seems. This organization, which is primarily a power company and only secondarily in the business of selling paper, not only invested heavily in thirteen newspapers, including important organs in Chicago, Boston and New York City, but it attempted to buy at least twenty other leading papers, in every part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Included were the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Columbus, Ohio, *Dispatch*; Kansas City *Star*; Milwaukee *Journal*; Detroit *Free Press*; Cleveland *News*; Newark *Evening News*; Philadelphia *Inquirer*; Indianapolis *News*; Minneapolis *Star*; Buffalo *Times*, the Booth chain of papers in Michigan, and others. Two young men, Harold Hall and William LaVarre, were sent on a buying debauch through the South, purchasing four newspapers, and entering into negotiations for twenty others. Apparently, all these efforts were only interrupted when the fact of the investment in the Boston *Traveler* and *Herald* became public, through the researches of other Boston publishers. For all we know to the contrary, the halt may have been only temporary. Mr. Graustein of the I. P. and P. is certainly unrepentant, and there is no law, nor any other form of handicap, to prevent his buying a hundred million dollars' worth of papers if he wants to.

SAVE THE SURFACE

The druggist was awakened long after midnight by the violent ringing of his doorbell. On looking out his window he saw a young miss in evening clothes.

"What's the matter?" he cried, as he pulled on his dressing-gown. "Somebody ill?"

"Oh, no," she cried gaily, "but I'm at a dance close by and I've mislaid my rouge."

"Really?" asked the druggist softly. "Well, I'm sorry, but I never keep enough rouge in stock to cover a cheek like yours!"

Premier Opens Fine U.F.A. Community Hall at Balzac

Describes Two Things Greater Even Than the Wheat Pool at Memorable Local Gathering

It has been said that proximity to a city often imposes a handicap on U.F.A. Locals, owing to the very strong attraction which the city offers. Those who were privileged to attend the gathering in "The Balzac U.F.A. Community Hall" on the occasion of its official opening by Premier Brownlee on July 5th, realized that in this district at least (and actual experience shows that Balzac is not alone in this respect among the rural communities near Calgary), the U.F.A. spirit is fully as strong, and the pride of the people of the district in the U.F.A. movement is as high, as anywhere in Alberta.

Certainly the gathering was one of the most inspiring which the Directors of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and the Juniors and members of many neighboring Locals who came up from the Calgary Board meeting, have experienced. *The movement in Balzac is not only not languishing by reason of its nearness to Calgary, but is obviously, in spite of its excellent record last year, still continuing on a rising tide of interest and enthusiasm.*

A Crowded Hall

The large hall, which was described in our last issue, will normally accommodate about 400 persons, but the numbers attending the official opening, who came by train and car, not only from the immediate district, but from many points on the C. & E., and from west, south and east of Calgary, much exceeded that number. How the ladies, who served the appetizing supper which concluded the first part of the night's proceedings, ever managed to provide for all, might have seemed something of a problem to the mere visitor, but if so, it was completely solved, for every diner was treated most generously, and all arrangements were carried out in excellent fashion.

W. J. Church, who was the organizer of Balzac U.F.A. Local 15 years ago, and secretary until George Church, his son, succeeded him in 1928, presided at the ceremony, and spoke in happy vein in a brief opening address, giving a large measure of credit to Arthur Robinson, who had been in charge of the construction work, which was carried out by mainly voluntary labor in the remarkably short period of fifteen days. Mr. Church introduced H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the Association, who congratulated the Local on its fine new hall and, reviewing briefly some of the past history of the movement, said that all could look with pride on its achievement over two decades. The light of the U.F.A. must be kept burning in a spirit of co-operation.

J. J. Strang, Director of the Wheat Pool, said he was a U.F.A. man before he was a Wheat Pool man, and never lost sight of the importance of the primary organization. He described in an interesting manner the structure of the Pool, and urged his hearers to "preach, teach, and live co-operation."

Mrs. Warr's Address

Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., who paid tribute to the splendid spirit of co-operation in the Balzac district, gave an account of the health program of the U.F.W.A., and described what had been done by the Government

and what was planned for the future. She pointed out that the idea of the travelling clinics, which have proved so successful, originated in a U.F.W.A. Local in the Peace River. She appealed for very thorough study of the new School Bill, and pointed out that if for the sake of efficiency a greater degree of centralization were required, there was a parallel in the case of the Wheat Pool in which centralization and democracy had been found quite reconcilable. At the conclusion of her address, Mrs. Warr was presented with a very beautiful bouquet by Miss Lois Church, the little daughter of George Church, the chairman of the U.F.A. Community Hall Association.

Greater Even Than Wheat Pool

In a speech in which his discussion of the eminently practical affairs of co-operative and governmental enterprise was fired by a fine idealism and vision, Premier Brownlee, after expressing his sense of the privilege which was his in attending this opening ceremony, declared that, great as was the achievement of the Wheat Pool, there were two things of even greater importance, and destined to leave a still more lasting impression on the life of the Province. The first of these was the U.F.A., which, among other accomplishments, had dotted the Province with such centres of community activities as the one which he had the honor of opening.

More important than the development of any marketing institution, was the new conception of the state and society which the U.F.A. had given to the people of Alberta. "We are marching forward, hand in hand, as co-operators to a common goal," he said, "the goal of a co-operative state to replace the competitive state." Those who in communities throughout the Province had locally been working together for mutual benefit, as had the U.F.A. membership in Balzac, were members of an organization which for twenty years had been engaged in transforming the life of the Province, and, while they had made large advances in transforming its economic life, they were inspired in these practical undertakings by a noble ideal, the ideal of freedom in co-operation for all mankind.

The Premier then gave an outline of the growth of co-operation in Britain and elsewhere. Describing the functions of the state, he showed that in Alberta the greatest co-operative enterprise was that of the Government of the Province. He pointed out, incidentally, that without the protection of legislation which the farmers had obtained through political action, the Wheat Pool could not exist.

M. C. McCool, M.L.A., for Cochrane, who said it was a memorable experience to be present at so inspiring a gathering, briefly discussed the purposes of the U.F.A., which recognized that "the good of all is more important than that of any individual."

Mr. McLean, Balzac Pool Elevator operator, and W. C. Perry, reeve of Beddington municipality, gave brief speeches which were very well received by the audience.

A most enjoyable musical program, to which Miss Lorna Rosenberger, of Balzac, and Misses Dorothy Williams and Beryl Scott, of the Wheat Kernels, contributed, was given during the course of the evening.

RUST RESISTANT WHEAT

As a result of experiments that have been carried on for several years, officials of the Canadian Federal Department of Agriculture feel assured that two or three

varieties of wheat have been at last developed that will resist rust.

No names have yet been given the new varieties and it will be two or three years before they can be produced in sufficient quantities for seed distribution, but it is confidently felt that the kind that will resist the known variety of rust has at last been developed. It is to be remembered, explain the chemists and plant breeders who have been conducting the experiments, principally at the Department of Agriculture laboratories at Winnipeg, that one rust will cross another and evolve a new kind, but the wheat grades discovered by careful research withstand them all.

ALBERTA'S ROADS

(Red Deer Advocate)

There is bound to be conflict of opinion and judgment between the Alberta Motor Association officers and the *Calgary Herald*, which has made itself the mouth-piece of a persistent demand for heavy expenditures for gravelled roads in Alberta, on the one hand, and the Government and Department which is responsible for the expenditures for construction of public highways, on the other hand. But that is no reason why the *Herald* should go so far as to declare the Government's road policy "weak, inefficient and inadequate." Such assertions are not justified by the facts, in view of the misstatements and unfair comparisons which the Minister corrected at the Municipal Convention at Calgary, and since. The Minister pointed out that Alberta has much greater mileage of gravel surfaced roads than Saskatchewan has with a much larger population, and with less difficult country in which to build. Considering length of settlement, population and area to be covered, we are well ahead of Manitoba. The same factors considered, we are in advance of the Maritimes. Our development compares most favorably with Montana, in spite of the fact that they have received a great amount of federal aid. It does seem odd, the Minister might well point out, that North and South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Quebec and the United States as a whole, should be held up as a comparison to Alberta's advancement. Why not Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, and some other such States where the comparison would be a little more fair? the Minister rightly declared.

The municipal districts are doing splendid work on the whole in the grading of their roads, and are meeting these costs out of current revenue. While tourist traffic is valuable, it is infinitely more to Alberta's advantage to have all its country roads improved for the better and speedier use of its people.

If Protection Is Good

(Western Producer, Saskatoon)

The other day the *Ottawa Citizen* produced the old argument against protection. It said that if protection had been of great advantage to the United States, as R. B. Bennett and his followers constantly maintain, it should be of benefit to every state of the union to protect itself by tariff barriers against its neighboring states. The *Citizen* holds that the United States is now prosperous—if it is prosperous—on account of the very considerable measure of free trade supplied by the enormous area and population of all the States.

Mr. Bennett's Argument

It is easy to reduce the protective argument to absurdity along these lines. For

instance, even R. B. Bennett would not argue that protection would be a good thing for Saskatchewan alone. Suppose Saskatchewan had the power to levy duties on all goods coming into it from other parts of Canada. The revenue of the country would grow, but the only possible result would be an enormous increase in the cost of practically every manufactured commodity. Saskatchewan could not supply her own needs and the cost of the protective duty would have to be added to every imported article. It can be imagined, however, that there could exist a small section of the country where protection might be of financial benefit to those resident in the community. If a spot could be imagined where there was a huge deposit of gold, great coal mines, huge water powers, immense iron mines, luxurious plantation of wheat, bananas, tobacco, facilities for mixed farming and an ample stand of timber, it could be well understood that the inhabitants of that fairyland could levy what duties they liked and thrive enormously. In larger areas the problem is not so simple.

On the whole it is difficult to dispel the belief that the more trade restrictions which are built up, the more detrimental must be the results to all concerned taken as a whole. That is, an artificial trade restraint of some kind might benefit one section or one nation, but it must be detrimental to other sections and other nations. If the nations or sections could be considered as a unit, the net result of any trade interference must be injurious. Let us take six nations, each with a million population. One of the nations establishes a prohibitive duty on some article against the other five, feeling that it can promote the manufacture of the article in question from home materials, provide work for its inhabitants and compensate for any possibly temporary higher prices by increased domestic reciprocal business of all kinds. Even granting that the scheme were sound as far as Nation "A" is concerned, the reaction in the other five nations would be harmful.

The Logical Result

The present world situation is that every nation is endeavoring to increase its own prosperity by trade restrictions which, if the theory is sound, must decrease the prosperity of the other nations of the world. If the protective theory held universal reign throughout the world and was carried to its ultimate conclusion, there would be no international trade. It can hardly be imagined that such a condition could yield as much prosperity as universal free trade. It seems reasonable that the fewer restrictions placed on buying and selling, the better it must be for the consumer.

Even if this is accepted as true, however, it does not dispose of the difficulty confronting Canadians who live next door to a powerful customer definitely and belligerently opposed to anything in the nature of free trade. As far as her dealings with the United States are concerned, it is difficult to see how Canada can help herself much, either by raising or lowering her own tariffs. Consequently she must look to the rest of the world, and it now seems somewhat probable that the result of the tariff-boosting proclivities of the United States might be a greatly enhanced current of trade between Canada and Great Britain and between Canada and some other countries not so violently committed to the doctrine of protection as the United States.

The Second Visit of the Government Clinic to Naco

By MRS. HENRIETTA FRASER

On the 18th of May, 1927, the clinic visited the Naco centre and spent three very busy days with examinations and operations. At that time there were one doctor, one dentist and two nurses, and what wonders—I was going to say miracles—did they perform!

On July 18th of this year they paid a return visit which had been prepared for by a committee of the U.F.W.A. This time there were two doctors, two dentists and four nurses. Profiting by our experience of two years ago we were better organized, both parents and children knew what to expect and confidence took the place of fear in the children as they approached the operating room.

The clinic was held in the hall, which had just undergone a thorough cleaning. The operating table and dentist's chair were at the front and curtained off from each other and from the rest of the hall, which was used for beds.

The First Morning

On the first morning at nine o'clock everything was in order, and the first patient was ushered into the consulting room, where Dr. Washburn examined the nose, throat and ears, then passed the patient on to Dr. Margaret Owens, who examined the heart and lungs. From her capable hands the patient in turn passed on to Dr. Haycock for inspection of teeth; if the child was to be operated upon next day Dr. Gilchrist immediately treated the teeth; otherwise the boy or girl came back next day for his dental work. While this was going on the nurses were busy in the other room weighing and measuring and arranging in order the boys and girls who had come for examination. Everything was done systematically—no time was lost; everyone knew what he or she ought to do and did it. The work of the clinic was a lesson in efficiency.

It had been previously arranged what districts should come in the morning, the others coming in the afternoon, and that the high school should be used for a waiting room. As soon as those who had been operated upon in the morning were able to go home, those living near did so, and homes in the village were opened to those who came from a distance. There was splendid co-operation between not only the committee but the whole community and the clinic. There were in all thirty-one operations for tonsils and adenoids and over one hundred and thirty examinations.

An Unusual Case

A very unusual case developed. A kernel of wheat was found in one little girl's ear. How or when it got there or even that it was there was unknown to her. It had become so lodged there it could not be taken out until the little girl had been given an anaesthetic; then it was found the wheat had sprouted.

After two busy days the clinic prepared on the third day to move. The nurses and doctors sleep in tents and a larger tent is used as a kitchen and dining room. While everything is as comfortable as it can be under the conditions, when one considers the moving every third day, sleeping in tents during a summer of such winds and dust, having to prepare most of their own meals during such busy days, being away from their homes, and

the many other little inconveniences, one realizes that only a love for humanity and a knowledge of what their work will mean to the future of those children and an unselfishness which is refreshing to meet makes them undertake this work, for not one of those accompanying the clinic but could be in lucrative and comfortable posts in Edmonton.

How to Prepare

To those who are yet to have the clinic I would stress the following of directions sent out by the Department: Have the building clean and remove all the furniture. Have plenty of water, hard and soft, and a stove for heating same. Get at least two men who will be in attendance all day to carry the patients from the operating room. Have plenty of pails, pitchers and cups on hand, and if at all possible some ice.

In our case two mothers had each four children operated upon. It is impossible for one woman to look after four so it is a good idea to have two or three women in attendance who can assist the mothers and also see that they get a cup of tea.

One More Needed Service

Will there always be a fly in the ointment? We are more grateful than we can express for the clinic as it is, but one more service we are hoping for in the not too distant future. There were thirty children recommended by the nurse to have their eyes examined. In years like this it is absolutely impossible for parents to take their children to the large centres for this service. They are desirous of having the attention, but when you add transportation and board in the city for two or three days to the cost of the examination and glasses, it is absolutely prohibitive. If this service could be made self-supporting it would be a boon to the children.

It is the consensus of opinion here that if the Minister of Health had done no other work than establishing the clinics, he has done a work that will live through this and future generations.

A feature of the clinic was the visit of Premier Brownlee, who in going from the Acadia Convention in Oyen to the Coronation Convention at Gooseberry Lake, made a point of seeing the Clinic in action. When he arrived the sixteen beds were filled. Mr. Brownlee was delighted with the co-operation between the community and the Clinic.

The Clinic left Naco for New Brigidon on the 20th and on the 22nd began work in that large centre. There were 150 examinations on the first day; then on the following day there were 49 operations and it was necessary to remain an extra half day to perform another twelve operations.

CO-OPERATIVE WOOL SHIPMENTS

Shipments of wool this year from Western Canada to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Ltd., at Weston, Ont., will total 2,800,000 pounds. Of this amount Alberta will account for 1,500,000 pounds; Saskatchewan 600,000; British Columbia 400,000 and Manitoba 300,000 pounds. The wool this year is reported to be in excellent condition, being light in shrinkage and bright in colour.

Federal Members Give Account of Their Stewardship to Officers of Association

A Report of the Annual U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs

In the course of his review of the past session of Parliament, Mr. Gardiner expressed gratification that a resolution which was intended to pave the way for the re-introduction of titles in Canada, had been rejected by the House of Commons. There were, he said, certain people in Canada who desired to obtain titles for themselves, and were very anxious that Parliament should remove the obstacle which it had set up by the resolution passed during the war years, asking that the King confer no further titles upon citizens of this Dominion.

It was also a cause for satisfaction that through the vigilant opposition of the Farmer and Labor groups, it has been possible to defeat the attempts of the Sun Life Insurance Company and the Bell Telephone Company to obtain legislation of an objectionable nature which they had repeatedly sought.

Describing unsuccessful efforts to induce the Dominion Government to assist in the development of highways in Alberta, either by making direct grants to the Province or by themselves undertaking to build a national highway, Mr. Gardiner stated that the Prime Minister, Mr. King, had opposed the proposal on the ground that it would be vicious in principle for one Governmental body to turn over money to another Government to spend. Yet this had been done in the past, and the Premier's present attitude was in striking contrast with his attitude in 1926, when his Government needed U.F.A. support, and had accordingly agreed to the terms of the Old Age Pension bill, providing for the payment by the Dominion to the Province of half the amount of the pensions to be paid.

Discrimination Against C.N.R.

Briefly describing the plan followed in the House to bring home the necessity for removing from Parliament control over divorce, Mr. Gardiner went on to deal with the present discrimination against the Canadian National Railways in regard to branch line construction. Last year the Canadian Pacific Railway had obtained two or three charters for lines which they stated they had no intention of building until minerals should be discovered to justify, in their opinion, the opening up of the new territory. By obtaining these charters, the C.P.R. preempted great areas, thereby preventing the C.N.R. from building, should they wish to do so. The National lines, of course, were unable to obtain charters unless a definite construction program were to be undertaken. Mr. Gardiner said the fight would be continued by the U.F.A. members to obtain equality of rights as between the C.P.R. and the National system.

With reference to the disposal of the northern lines in Alberta, the speaker said that the arrangement entered into seemed to make possible some future friction between the two systems, though the Provincial Government were not to be blamed under the circumstances for having made the best deal available.

Power Development

Mr. Gardiner referred to the legislation which had passed both the Federal House and Alberta Provincial Assembly pro-

The report of the U.F.A. Conference on Federal affairs, the first portion of which was printed in *The U.F.A.* of July 15th, is concluded on this and following pages.

viding for the transfer of the control of power sites in Alberta to Provincial jurisdiction. He understood that in the Alberta Legislation the Cabinet rather than the Legislature were given power to deal with the disposal of rights. There seemed to be some danger in this provision. No doubt this power would not be abused with a U.F.A. Government in office, but it seemed to him that it would have been wise to safeguard the public interest, by providing that the Legislature itself should have final authority over the disposition of power sites.

Speaking of the reduction of the sales tax on automobiles in 1926, Mr. Gardiner recalled a statement made by the Finance Minister, Mr. Robb, when a proposal to remove this tax in respect to home manufactured cars up to \$1,200 in value was under consideration. Mr. Robb had then stated that the manufacturers would guarantee to reduce the costs of their cars to the consumers by the amount of the sales tax which had been removed. "As far as we can find out, the Finance Department has taken no action at all to enforce such reduction," stated Mr. Gardiner. Some of the Companies did not deign to reply at all to the communications sent them by the Department in reference to this matter.

Canada's Financial Position

A very clear and concise presentation of Canada's financial position was given by Mr. Gardiner, the principal features of the year 1928-29 being summarized as follows:

Total revenues from all sources.....	\$454,942,000
Increase over 1927-28.....	25,000,000
Expenditures, ordinary and special.....	385,160,000
Increase over previous year of	22,332,000
Surplus of revenue over expenditure and available for reduction of National debt	69,782,000
Interest on National debt as at April 1st, 1929.....	117,142,100
Public Debt.....	\$2,330,835,086.39

With reference to the Canadian National Railways, the member stated that after paying all charges with the exception of interest due the Government, the surplus was about \$7,000,000 available for the reduction of capital indebtedness. There was, however, a net addition to the liabilities of the system in 1928 of \$44,800,000 in long and short term indebtedness. Mr. Gardiner pointed out that the debt due the Government was simply marked up as a book entry, and this would remain until a decision to undertake revaluation of the system were made. The money spent by the Dominion upon the national system was well spent. Steady progress was being made in the improvement of the system as a business enterprise, and the Board in

control were doing everything possible to give good service and make the system pay.

New Fiscal Year

Revenues for the present fiscal year were estimated at \$450,000, while ordinary expenditures were estimated at \$391,507,840, an increase of over 6 million dollars. Provision was made further for a loan to the Canadian National railways of \$53,750,000, an increase of \$14,750,000; provision being also made for \$969,000 for the Canadian Merchant Marine, an increase of \$211,000, and for the Canadian National West Indies Steamships \$945,000, the total provision under these headings for the C.N.R. being \$55,664,000, an increase of \$15,906,000.

Mr. Gardiner showed that heavy outlays from the Dominion Treasury were being paid by the people of Canada as a whole, under the provisions of the Maritime Freight Act, by which those Provinces are subsidized from the Federal Treasury. The act gave a 20 per cent reduction in freight rates, at the cost of the Government. Apart from the Canadian National lines the cost was \$1,050,000, while on the Canadian National Eastern lines it was \$4,526,645, an increase of \$108,000, and for operating deficit on eastern lines the total was \$2,060,000, an increase of \$130,000, this bringing the total expenditure under the Maritime Freights Act to \$7,636,645.

When the act was under consideration, Mr. Dunning had predicted in the House that the amount of the subsidy necessary would decline as traffic increased. This prediction had not been fulfilled, but on the contrary the sum to be paid by the people of Canada had increased.

Other estimated expenditures were \$2,500,000 for reparations (war claims) and \$29,000,000 loans to harbors.

Supplementary estimates for certain general purposes totalled \$7,438,056; for the Canadian Government Railways and Merchant Marine \$971,527; for reparations (war claims) \$4,200,000; for Montreal terminal facilities \$50,000,000, while there was in addition a vote to cover the salaries due to Western Postal Employees who had been working for a lower rate of pay than their term of service warranted, as a penalty for having taken part in the strike of 1919. It had been decided to give them the rates of pay which their positions called for, and to pay arrears since 1919.

In respect to reparations, Mr. Gardiner said that the Government had collected over \$15,000,000 from the former Central Powers, and claims totalling about \$6,700,000, as shown in the foregoing figures, had been adjudicated.

Taxation Changes

Changes in taxation were summarized as follows: On the basis of last year's revenues they will represent an estimated loss of revenue of approximately \$25,000,000. The tax of 1 per cent imposed on insurance premiums, other than life and marine, is abolished. The tax on railway and steamship tickets and also the three cent tax on telegrams and cables is abolished. The sales tax is cut one-third, from three to two per cent. Tax on transfer of stocks and shares is imposed of one-tenth of one cent up to

50 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ cent from 50 cents to \$1; from \$1 to \$3, 1 cent; 2 cents from \$3 to \$20; 3 cents from \$20 to \$100; 4 cents from \$100 up.

Financial Reform

At the opening of the afternoon session of the Conference, William Irvine, M.P., presented a most interesting review of the work done by the U.F.A. group and the members associated with them in the direction of financial reform.

From the year 1923, when an exhaustive inquiry was made into the Bank Act and into the basis, function and control of financial credit, a steady effort had been made by the independent groups to keep this matter to the fore. The Government of the day, however, were quite indifferent to reform in the financial system. This was understandable in view of the immense power of the financial interests, which in fact controlled all administration in modern states, for those who controlled the economic life of a state controlled also the Government of the state. Immense power lay in the hands of the banks to cause industrial stagnation or the reverse. They could, if they wished, bring the economic life of the state to a standstill for the purpose of giving "a lesson" to a Government of whose policy they did not approve. This meant the negation of democratic and responsible government.

Mr. Irvine touched briefly on the possibilities of education in the principles of financial reform. There was a general agreement, he said, as to the manner in which the present system functions and also as to the proper function of credit. It was agreed by all the reformers of various schools that control by a small clique over the economic life of the country, and internationally over the economic life of the world, was undesirable. As to the means by which a more satisfactory system might be brought into being, there was less unanimity. It was highly desirable that something should be done to bring students together for the discussion of these problems.

The speaker referred to a number of very useful amendments to the Bank Act which had been carried on the initiative of the independent groups at Ottawa. These amendments were not fundamental, it was true, but the fight for them had been worth while and it served to call attention to the fundamental defects in the existing system. The Bank Act would come up for revision again in 1933, and it was not too soon for the organization to consider the changes in the system which they would desire to put forward at that time. Mr. Irvine hoped some suggestions would come from the organization during the current year. He thought that the Wheat Pool might possibly find it advantageous to secure privileges under the Bank Act for the financing of Pool operations. "Today," he said, "the credit of the Wheat Pool is taken by the banks and deposited with the Treasury Board and on the strength of this Pool credit, the banks then finance the Pool." By this means the banks had a measure of control over the Pool and absorbed a portion of the returns which would otherwise go to producers. There seemed to be no reason why the Pool should not deal directly with the Treasury Board.

In conclusion the member called attention to the work planned by the Economic Freedom League, a body organized in Canada which coupled with financial reform the advocacy of collective responsibility in affairs of Government.

Reporting upon the work of the Agricultural Committee of which he was a

member, G. G. Coote, M.P., curtailed his remarks because, he said, this matter had already been dealt with in *The U.F.A.*, and was being dealt with further, at the request of his fellow members, by Mr. Garland. He expressed the opinion that the printed synopsis of the act which could be obtained on application to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, would prove of greater value to farmers than the act itself, since it contained a lucid exposition of the provisions of the act.

Mr. Garland called attention to the fact that the new grain ticket provided for under the act had not been issued, and suggested that a resolution be passed by the Conference, urging the immediate issuance of the ticket, in order that it might be available for this year's crop. In response to this suggestion a resolution (quoted in full in *The U.F.A.* of July 15th) was adopted.

Water Power—Highways

The decision of Parliament to transfer control of water power in the Western Provinces to the Provincial Governments was the subject of a brief address by D. F. Kellner, M.P., who also spoke on the attitude taken by the Federal Government in respect to highways construction. It was obviously unfair, he said, that the Dominion Government should repudiate all responsibility for highways construction. It had been impossible, however, to induce them to move in this matter. They would neither give grants-in-aid to Provincial Governments, nor would they agree to pay them any part of the cost of the building of a national highway.

Hon. O. L. McPherson, representing the Alberta Government, informed the Conference that the Government were very much in favor of Federal aid for highways construction. It was not true, as had been reported, that they would refuse "ear-marked" grants from Federal authorities. On the contrary, they had been well satisfied with the former arrangement under which the Dominion did contribute towards the cost of a highways construction program, as to the nature of which they made certain stipulations. The Alberta Government would welcome a similar arrangement today, or, if the Dominion authorities preferred it, the construction of a national highway, but the Ottawa Government was unwilling to do anything in this matter.

Dealing with the transfer of control of water power to the Province, Mr. Kellner pointed out that the Spray Lakes, being in the national parks area, were not directly affected by the new legislation. Mr. McPherson stated that the Federal Government had agreed to transfer control of Spray Lakes power development, but only under conditions. They insisted that the flow in the Spray River should be maintained at a certain minimum quantity, if a dam were constructed, but the Province did not consider that the power enterprise would be practicable if such minimum were maintained.

Alfred Speakman, M.P., speaking on Health and Soldier Settlers' Problems, stated that Federal Government did not show a desire to help the Province in the establishment of health units. They had contended that it was very unsatisfactory for one Government to raise revenue and hand it over to another one to spend. There was nothing in the constitution of Canada, Mr. Speakman commented, to prevent this being done. It was only "the way in which the Government now in office was constituted" that stood in the way.

The speaker said that there had been no new soldier legislation during the past session, but an advance had been made in the interpretation of the existing law. This matter had been dealt with very completely in a recent issue of *The U.F.A.* The resolution of the U.F.A. Convention asking for hospitalization and medical treatment for ex-soldiers had been discussed and placed on Hansard. Immediate results were not possible because acceptance of this proposal would be a step beyond any hitherto taken by any of the Governments which took part in the war. He believed that the Premier himself was favorable.

Mrs. Hepburn expressed thanks to Mr. Speakman for the help which he had given to the women's organization in connection with the matter of health units. Mr. Speakman and Dr. Gershaw had given generously of their time to this matter.

D. M. Kennedy, speaking on the amendments to the Dominion Elections Act and Corrupt Practices Inquiries Act, pointed out that these also had been dealt with fully in *The U.F.A.* and repetition at any great length would be unnecessary.

One of the amendments provided that any non-political organization could contribute to the funds of a political party. Another provision was that the personal expense which a candidate might incur had been increased from \$500 to \$1,000. Mr. Lunn thought that this particular section was a step in the wrong direction, and decidedly dangerous.

Speaking on railways and shipping, Mr. Jelliff said that Canada was the most fortunate country in the world in respect to transportation facilities. Members of the U.F.A. were keenly alive to all transportation problems in this country. They had continued to fight for the interests of the western producers in the matter of rates from the days when the Crow's Nest Pass agreement was restored as the outcome of their vigorous fight. It was a cause for congratulation that Western Canada now had lower rates on grain than any other grain growing area.

Immigration

Mr. Lucas spoke very briefly on immigration. He said that there was a feeling developing against subsidized immigration in any form. He did not think the production of Canadian farmers would necessarily be increased by increase in the population. The present population would increase grain production to 500 million bushels owing to improved methods. It was noteworthy that the agrarian population of the United States had declined at a time when the total population of the country was still growing. We should not sanction any immigration policy that would tend to lower the standard of living of Canadian farmers, Mr. Lucas urged. He pointed out that one of the Government's own supporters had moved for a reduction in the vote for the Empire Settlement Scheme from one million to \$1.00. Today nothing was being spent on continental immigration propaganda by the Government. A curious feature of the situation was this—that if expenditure on British immigration were cut out, we might expect fewer British immigrants and just as many continentals as were coming today. The member believed that a committee of experts might be able to make important recommendations as to future policy.

Mr. Luekhovich spoke on the extensive patronage in the Post Master General's Department. He said that the abuse of patronage was carried further in this

Department than in any other. Thirty-six recommendations for appointments to the Civil Service commission had been turned down and the commission was becoming a subsidiary of the Post Master General's Department. He quoted an article from *The Manitoba Free Press* to the effect that the Post Master General was becoming a liability to the Government.

In the discussion which followed Mr. Luchkovich's address, Mr. Kennedy pointed out that prior to the debate in the House, when Mr. Veniot had been severely criticized for his abuse of his authority, no soldier settler was ever able to get a job in the post-office service without recourse to the patronage committee. Since the publicity given to the scandal in the House, however, one returned soldier in his district who happened to be a U.F.A. man had been given a position for which he was qualified.

H. B. Adshead, Labor M.P. for Calgary, said that his relationships with the U.F.A. members were most cordial. Mr. Adshead referred briefly to certain matters which had been brought under discussion, and at the close of his address a very hearty vote of thanks to the member was adopted.

Some discussion took place on the operation of the Long Term Farm Loans scheme, and upon the subject of a request to open the Burns Lease for homestead purposes, Mr. Garland stating that it should rest with those interested to see that upon the expiration of the lease proper action should be taken.

At the close of the Conference a hearty vote of thanks was extended to the Mayor and Council of the City of Calgary for the use of the Council Chamber. H. E. G. H. Scholefield was chairman and W. N. Smith secretary of the Conference.

A report given to the Conference by H. E. Spencer, M.P., on the organization of the group in Parliament, is given elsewhere on this page.

Resolutions adopted by the Conference were published in *The U.F.A.* of July 15th.

Action Taken on Conference Resolutions

Following the Annual U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs, action was taken on the various resolutions adopted.

In answer to a wire by the secretary of the Conference to Hon. James Malcolm, forwarding the resolution urging immediate proclamation of the section of the Canada Grain Act which provides for the new grain ticket, a reply was received on July 8th as follows from F. C. T. O'Hara, of the Department:

"All sample tickets have been printed and full instruction with regard thereto are now in the hands of Board of Grain Commissioners. Proclamation is to be issued in a few days."

Repplies from the office of Premier King and from Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, were received, with reference to the resolution urging resumption of diplomatic and trade relations with Russia, and it was stated that the views of the Conference would be given consideration by the Cabinet Council, when the matter of relations with Russia came before them.

How the U.F.A. Group Carry on Their Work in Parliament

Systematic Organization for the Work of the Session—U.F.A., Progressives and Labor Meet as Co-operating Groups From Time to Time to Deal With Major Issues, but Retain Identity

A very interesting account of the plan followed by the members of the U.F.A. group in organizing for their Parliamentary work was given to the U.F.A. Conference on Federal Affairs by H. E. Spencer, M.P., who adds to his ordinary duties at Ottawa those of secretary of the group. Mr. Spencer showed that by the division of labor in research, and in the various specialized activities of the House, efficiency was enhanced, and the work of each member made available and useful to the whole. To officers of the Association present at the Conference, this explanation of the systematic way in which the U.F.A. representatives carry out their duties in Parliament revealed very clearly one of the reasons why this group of U.F.A. members, as well as the still smaller groups who co-operate with them, have been able to make themselves the effective force they are today in the public life of the Dominion.

Third Largest in House

The U.F.A. group, Mr. Spencer pointed out, is the third largest in the House. It was the practice to elect a chairman and secretary each year. Though the chairman occupied a corresponding office to that of the "Leader" of a political party, and the secretary an office corresponding to that of a political party "Whip", their functions were not exactly the same, because the U.F.A. method of carrying on Parliamentary business, being distinctly co-operative in character, differed from that of the old parties.

At the beginning of each session, resolutions adopted by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. and forwarded from Central Office, were divided among the members, each of whom was made responsible for taking up a certain number of the subjects with the various Departments concerned. Each member reported back to the Secretary on what had been done, and the secretary drew up a synopsis of all returns and forwarded a complete report to the U.F.A. Central Board. (This report, it may be stated, has always been received at Central Office within a few days of the close of each session.)

The general work of each member, Mr. Spencer explained, includes (a) correspondence, usually voluminous, for which time must be found in the midst of other Parliamentary duties, including (b) Departmental business, and (c) work on one or more of the various House Committees. Since the new Parliament met, the numerical strength of the Committees had been substantially reduced, and consequently some members have been unable to find places on Committees on which they had served formerly, and in the work of which they had specialized. To the foregoing duties were added (d) attendance at the daily sittings of the House of Commons. In regard to the last named duties, a "table of attendance" had been drawn up, in order that the group might always be adequately represented in the House itself. Obviously, since there was much other work to be done, it was not possible for all members of the group to stay in their places in the House all the

time during every sitting, and this table had proved useful and added much to the group's total efficiency.

By placing resolutions and questions to members of the Government on the "Order Paper," much could be done to bring subjects of importance before the House for discussion, and in many cases to affect policy. The practice was now followed of deciding at the close of a session, as far as possible, what particular resolutions should be placed on the "Order Paper" for the following session, and these were then sent in in order to obtain favorable position.

Co-operation Between Groups

Mr. Spencer described the method of co-operation between the independent groups in the House. While the U.F.A. members and Miss McPhail were elected upon a basis differing from that of the Progressives, in matters of policy it would take a powerful magnifying glass to tell the difference between them. If they did not consult one another in advance upon matters to come before Parliament, misunderstandings and avoidable clashing might arise upon points of detail. They therefore meet frequently as co-operating groups, Labor also participating, and each group retaining its identity.

The method employed in dealing with the important subjects covered by the estimates was described by Mr. Spencer. Twenty-two subjects were allotted between the various members for study. They were asked to investigate with a view to determining whether any of these estimates should be passed or reductions or increases sought. The result of the research work of these members was then collected and each one received a copy of the work of all the others. By this means, much exceedingly valuable information was placed at the disposal of the whole group. The co-operating groups met to discuss general questions, such as the speech from the throne, budget, immigration, propaganda against war.

One of the chief differences between the organization of the U.F.A. and other co-operating groups and the old political parties was this: The members of the old parties were subject to very strict party discipline and it was a very serious matter for any of the party members to differ from his party. The members of the U.F.A. in similar groups, however, discuss all matters very thoroughly, and on many concrete issues agreed in advance and if in any case a complete agreement was not found possible, the members who disagreed were expected to vote according to their convictions.

Mr. Spencer said that the U.F.A. group kept closely in touch with the Alberta Government and arranged a meeting every year with the Provincial Cabinet for discussion of mutual problems.

Work of Committees

Referring to the work of the committees, Mr. Spencer said that these met as a rule in the morning, from 11 to 1; the banking committee was one of the most important. Formerly the House used to sit at times when important debates were in progress until the early hours of the morning. Working under the old rules,

She: "I will marry only a man whose income has at least five noughts."

He: "I am your man—mine is all noughts."

members would come from the night session tired out and unfit to give close attention to their duties the following day; the result was that estimates could frequently be forced through the House without adequate scrutiny. The new groups had been able to bring about a change whereby the House must adjourn by 11 p.m. and the result of this change had been very satisfactory.

The member said that the U.F.A. group had the best record of attendance of any in the House with the possible exception of Labor which had only three members.

Discussing the composition of the present House of Commons, he stated that the so-called Liberal Progressives

had largely lost their identity. The Liberal Government after the last election had adopted a very clever device. They promised that the Progressives would have a good central position on the Government side of the House. Such a position was given them but they were distributed in a thin line extending from the front to the back rows and thus their unity was broken up and the possibility of their consulting together very materially reduced.

MANITOBA POULTRY POOL

When the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association Ltd. began operation in 1922, the first year's ship-

ments totalled five cars of dressed poultry. Last year the association shipped 72 cars of dressed poultry, 10 cars of live poultry and 135 cars of eggs to markets in Eastern Canada and the United States. The organization now has a membership of over 12,000 farmers and their wives throughout the Province of Manitoba.

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION

Tommy—Did you have influenza as bad as I did? I had to stay away from school for three weeks.

John—I had it worse than that—I had it in the holidays.

NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Dairy Pool

The Unfortunate Oversights of "An Advocate of True Co-Operation"

Mysterious Contributor to Anti-Pool Press Who Was a Little Too Careless

Spokesmen of the grain trade who launch attacks on the Wheat Pool have long been in the habit of describing themselves as the "true friends of the farmers." The use by a periodical which is admittedly published through the instrumentality of the P. Burns Company, Ltd., of a letter signed "An Advocate of True Co-operation" as a means of seeking to damage the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, therefore, reveals nothing very novel in methods of anti-Pool propaganda. It does, however, provide an illustration which is likely to be classic, of the reckless blundering into which opponents of co-operation are liable to be led by their fear of the growing strength of the Pool movement.

A Little Too Careless

The mysterious person who was responsible for the letter in question was a little too careless. For instance, in the course of his attack on the Pool, he set forth that he had shipped 281 pounds of butterfat to the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool last year and gave what purported to be a detailed statement of his account. Now, as it happens, and as might be expected, the Pool keeps a record of the shipments of its members, and, as the auditor's statement shows, the only member who shipped 281 pounds was J. D. Morin, of Alcomdale, who has written to the Pool to state that he had nothing to do with the letter signed "An Advocate of True Co-operation," and that far from being willing to lend himself to an attack upon the Pool, he had been well pleased with the treatment he had received. Mr. Morin declares that although he ships a considerable distance, he has "never received less than grade No. 1." He adds, "At least half of the cream I have shipped has graded special."

So that's that. But the "Advocate of True Co-operation," who is too modest to reveal his name, had various things to say apart from his personal complaints. For instance, he does not consider that true co-operation is possible under the contract system. Immediately following a reference to the success of co-operation in Denmark, he declares: "I do not

believe in contracts, and in countries where co-operation has been made a great success there are no contracts," while in a further passage this "Advocate of True Co-operation" who is a writer for the anti-co-operative press, states, "We want liberty of action and to be able to run our own business; but, dairymen of Alberta, we do not want to be signed up on contracts."

It is a pity that the writer who protests his belief in co-operation so vigorously—protests, in fact, a little too much—and who, rather than reveal his identity, modestly prefers to blush in obscurity, did not acquire at least an elementary knowledge of the Danish system before he wrote. A pity, that is to say, from the standpoint of the particular cause which the anti-Pool paper exists to serve. For here again this authority on co-operation is entirely wrong.

Danes Use Contract System

The Danish system of co-operation IS BASED on the principle of the marketing contract. That is a matter of common knowledge. The Danish system has become the pattern for the greatest co-operative marketing organizations in every realm of agriculture. Whether it be the California Fruit Growers Association, growers of the famous "Sunkist" oranges, the Mississippi Cotton Growers Association, the Burly Tobacco Growers Association, the New York Dairymen's League, the largest milk producers' organization in the world, or the Canadian Wheat Pool, they one and all, without one exception, depend on the marketing contract, which is the basis of the famous Danish co-operative creameries and co-operative bacon factories.

Today the producers of the soil are fighting for economic freedom. Through adopting the Danish system, Canadian farmers have demonstrated through the Canadian Wheat Pool, that they are capable of creating the most powerful organization in the world so far as stabilizing wheat prices for the wheat growers of Canada is concerned.

What the contract system has done for the wheat growers it will do for the dairy producers. Already the Dairy Pool

operates the three largest creameries in the Province. In the whole of the year 1927, when over forty of Alberta's creameries were operated as Pool units under private company management, only 112 producers joined the Pool for the entire year. Only 31.5 per cent of the cream received by Pool creameries in that year was delivered by Pool contract signers. When enemies of the Pool say that the contract system has been tried and has proven a failure, they are underestimating the intelligence of Alberta farmers.

Alberta dairy producers refused to sign up in 1926 and 1927, not because the contract was wrong but because the experiment of having private companies operate on a co-operative basis proved a failure.

Facts to Think About

Here are some facts to think about. As already stated, under the local co-operative creamery plan managed by private companies in 1927, only 112 farmers signed a contract. The net losses at the end of the year amounted to approximately one hundred thousand dollars, according to a statement made by P. Burns & Co. On the other hand, since May 15th, when the paper in question commenced its propaganda against the Dairy Pool, no fewer than 247 new members have signed up to the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool alone. Why? Because the present Dairy Pool movement is organized on a sound basis and is functioning successfully.

Perhaps the knowledge that new members are joining the Pool at the rate of one hundred and fifty per month is the reason why this paper is opposed to the Dairy Pool using the Danish contract system of Co-operation.

How Profits Are Divided

In view of the statement made by "An Advocate of True Co-operation," in the July number of an anti-Pool paper, we have been asked to explain how the profits of the Pool are divided.

In the first place let these points be made clear:

(1) The Pool pays the full market price for cream the day it is received.

(2) The Pool receives cream from non-members and pays them the full market price for it. However, non-members must join before they may participate in all the benefits of the Pool.

(3) The Pool initiated on the first day

(Continued on page 38)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Wheat Pool Makes Second Interim Payment

Over Eight Million Dollars Being Distributed Amongst Alberta Members—Details of Payment

The Central Selling Agency has authorized distribution of a Second Interim Payment on deliveries to 1928-29 Pool with cheques to be mailed July 31st to Alberta Wheat Pool members.

This payment to our Alberta members totals approximately \$8,000,000, and cheques have been mailed under date of July 31st, covering deliveries reported to the Pool by Elevator Companies to June 30th, and upon coupons reaching the Pool Office to July 15th. A second issue of cheques will be necessary covering later deliveries, as well as on coupons received since July 15th, which will go forward during the next couple of weeks.

Following the basis of last year in distribution of the Second Interim Payment, spreads estimated at the commencement of the season have been adjusted by the Central Selling Agency according to the selling spreads of each grade of wheat, with the result that our present payment varies considerably on the different grades.

Deductions for Reserves

From this Second Interim Payment made by our Central Selling Agency, a total of 4 cents per bushel has been retained from each grade by the Alberta Pool, of which 2 cents is for the purpose of Elevator Reserve, and a further 2 cents to cover Commercial Reserve and operating costs. The amount of 2 cents retained for Commercial Reserve and operating costs can only be estimated at this date, and it is anticipated the amount retained for these purposes will be in excess of actual requirements, and any such surplus will be included and distributed along with any Final Payment which may be available to our growers following the close of the 1928-29 Pool.

Payments to Alberta Pool members delivering to 1928-29 Pool, including present Interim Payment, as well as 4 cents retained, meantime, for Elevator and Commercial Reserve deductions and operating costs, total to date on several of the more important grades, basis in store Vancouver, as follows:

No. 1 Nor.	1.18½	No. 4	1.01½
No. 2 Nor.	1.12	No. 5	.90
No. 3 Nor.	1.06½	No. 6	.75
Feed	.66½		

No. 6 and Feed Wheat

In regard to amount of our Second Interim Payment on No. 6 and Feed wheat, Pool members who delivered wheat of these grades should remember that when the reduction was made in our Initial Payment, September 1st last year from \$1.00 basis No. 1 Nor. in store Vancouver to 85c, a concession was made to these grades in comparison with other years, in so far that a larger proportion of the value was given to them in their Initial Payment in an effort to meet a very difficult situation which growers delivering these grades were placed in. A reduction of only 5c per bushel was made on No. 6 and Feed at that time as compared to 15c per bushel reduction on Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4.

It should be noted that the values of the lower grades did not depreciate from the previous years' prices in the same proportion as did the higher grades in spite

of very large deliveries of these lower grades which the Wheat Pool received. These lower grades, however, have been very hard to sell all year, as they have had to meet competition from a very large supply of cheap feeding grains.

Below is a list of grades with amount of Second Interim Payment on each grad3 now being distributed:

Grade	Second Interim Payment
1 Northern	.17½
2 Northern	.14
3 Northern	.13½
No. 4	.18½
No. 5	.12
No. 6	.04
Feed	.03½
Tough 1 Nor.	.23
Tough 2 Nor.	.20½
Tough 3 Nor.	.18
Tough No. 4	.22½
Tough No. 5	.16½
Tough No. 6	.07½
Tough Feed	.10½
6 Damp	.11½
Damp Feed	.13
Rejected 1 Nor.	.20½
Rejected 2 Nor.	.17
Rejected 3 Nor.	.16
Rejected No. 4	.19
Rejected No. 5	.11½
Rejected No. 6	.05
Rejected Feed	.03½
Tough Rejected 3 Nor.	.21½
Tough Rejected No. 4	.23½
Rej. Mxd. Heated 2 Nor.	.23½
Rej. Mxd. Heated 3 Nor.	.23½
Rej. Mxd. Heated No. 4	.26½
Rej. Mxd. Heated No. 5	.19½
Rej. Mxd. Heated No. 6	.11
Tough Rej. Mxd. Htd. 3 Nor.	.29½
Tough Rej. Mxd. Htd. No. 4	.32½
Tough Rej. Mxd. Htd. No. 5	.25
Smutty 2 Northern	.20
Smutty 3 Northern	.18½
Smutty No. 4	.21½
Smutty No. 5	.14
Smutty No. 6	.05½
Smutty Feed	.04
Tough Smutty 3 Nor.	.24
Tough Smutty No. 4	.26
Tough Smutty No. 5	.19
Tough Smutty Feed	.09
Alberta Red Winter 1	.13½

Alberta Red Winter 2	.12½
Alberta Red Winter 3	.12½
Alberta Red Winter No. 4	.15
Alberta Red Winter No. 5	.13
Alberta Red Winter No. 6	.08
Smutty A.R.W. 2	.16½
Smutty A.R.W. 3	.16½
Tough A.R.W. 3	.17½
Tough A.R.W. No. 4	.20
Rejected A.R.W. 3	.14½
White Spring 1	.19
White Spring 2	.20
White Spring 3	.21
White Spring No. 4	.18½
White Spring No. 5	.07
White Spring No. 6	.05
Tough W.S. 2	.24
Tough W.S. 3	.24½
Tough W.S. No. 5	.11
Smutty W.S. 2	.21
Smutty W.S. 3	.22
Smutty W.S. No. 4	.19½
Tough Smutty W.S. No. 4	.25
1 Ambur Durum	.14½
2 Ambur Durum	.12
3 Ambur Durum	.08
4 Ambur Durum	.09½
5 Ambur Durum	.10
Spring & Durum	.21½
1 Mixed Grain	Nil
3 Mixed Grain	Nil
2 Cond. Heated	.02½
1 Tough Cond. Mxd. Htd.	.08
2 Tough Cond. Heated	.07
Wheat Oats & Wild Oats	Nil
Wheat Oats & Barley	.05
Wheat & Wild Oats	Nil
Wheat & Rye	Nil
3 Tough Musty	.46½
4 Tough Rej. Musty	.41
Smutty Winter Mxd. Rye	.05
Red and White Spring	.13½
Sm. Mxd. Red & White Spring	.05½
2 White Winter	.13
3 White Winter	.12
3 Rejected Fireburnt	.30½
Broken Wheat	.03
Rej. 1 Mxd. Grain Mxd. Htd.	.11
Feed Mxd. Heated	.06½
Tough Feed Mxd. & Heated	.06

News & Views

There will be a light crop in Alberta this year. Pool elevators will need to handle every possible bushel of Pool wheat. It will be a testing time for true co-operators.

After August 1, 1929, the government grain inspectors will not grade envelope samples. At least two pounds of grain will have to be submitted before a grade will be given on the sample.

No lawsuit can hurt the Pool elevator system as vitally as Pool members driving past their own elevator to deliver their grain at another elevator. A true co-operator will not do that, no matter what the temptation.

D. L. Smith states that the Pool office in London, England, does not cost Pool members a cent. By allowing this office the same commissions that would go to brokers if the Pool maintained no office

there, all charges are paid and there is still a favorable balance.

High market prices prevailed all the past month. These high prices will assuredly be included in the "average for the year" which the Grain Trade publishes during the fall. But how many of your non-Pool neighbors had wheat to sell during the month?

Without a Wheat Pool it would be safe to say that not one per cent of the grain producers of Western Canada would have benefitted by the July rise in wheat prices. The Pool way is the only way in which the producer can obtain the actual year's average.

W. J. Jackman's story of conditions in Argentina is a graphic one. The Grain Trade is in complete control there and the result is pitiable poverty among the grain producers. Only 18 per cent own their own farms. And yet Dr. Magill and Prof. Boyle maintain that the Grain Trade way is the only way!

To hand a sum totalling forty-two million dollars to Western Canadian farmers at this time means a great deal to the recipients, and also to the whole country. While million dollar rains may be lacking this year, the Pool payment furnishes a tolerably large shower of dollars.

The deductions for elevator and commercial reserve and for the cost of operations of the Pool are taken out of the present payment. The total deduction is 4c a bushel. This figure had to be estimated until the Pool year is finally wound up. The balance will then be refunded to the members.

Pool members will do their own organization very great harm by patronizing other elevators this coming harvest. Here is an opportunity to really aid your own Pool elevator system. If you owned a binder you would not think of letting it lie idle and hiring one to cut your crop! The same thing applies to the Pool elevator system which you own.

The crop year 1928-29 was a difficult one in many ways. In the first place Canada produced the largest bushelage in her history. Unfortunately a great deal of this was low grade and at times low grades were a veritable drug on the market. The world produced its largest crop and by a coincidence every large wheat exporting country had an unusually large surplus. When each Pool man figures the tough job his organization had to tackle he must feel satisfied that the Pool really did well.

Hundreds of Alberta Pool members were led to believe during the spring slump in prices that they would get no further payments and that it was quite possible they would be asked to refund some of the money they already had received. In view of this report that was industriously circulated it is a pleasure to announce that the present payment being made by the Alberta Pool amounts to \$8,000,000 and the total Pool payment in Western Canada is around \$42,000,000. Then there will be another payment!

Hon. Frank Oliver, a respected pioneer and citizen of Alberta, has written several articles in *The Toronto Saturday Night* whose trend was anti-Wheat Pool. With due regard to a man who is admired

and respected in Alberta, we contend that his assertions and conclusions in the articles he wrote were incorrect. Mr. Oliver is entitled to his opinions and *The Toronto Saturday Night* to the privilege of printing them, but specious argument cannot and will not turn the Pool members away from their own organization, the best that grain producers anywhere have ever devised.

The interim payment being made the end of July on 6 and feed wheat looks small in comparison with the payment on the higher grades. Those who delivered 6 and feed wheat should remember, however, that they got more money on the initial payment in comparison with the higher grades. When the Pool cut the initial payment from \$1.00 to 85c last fall the payment on 6 and feed wheat was cut only 5c a bushel.

The payment being issued July 31st is not the final payment. There will be another during the fall. This money, coming at a time when things are looking

somewhat blue to a good many grain producers, will no doubt be greatly appreciated. The non-Poolers, who sold last fall and followed the grain trade's advice to buy May options, got their "payment" last May! That "payment" was, in the majority of cases, a notice that their account was closed out and that they had lost anything from a few hundred to a few thousand dollars. The Pool way is the sure way.

It may be only a coincidence, but it is a strange thing that during the eight years prior to the formation of the Canadian Wheat Pool the average price of wheat at Minneapolis was 7½c higher than in Canada. After the Canadian Wheat Pool was formed in 1924 conditions changed. Since 1925 Canadian wheat has consistently been higher than United States wheat. During the second year of the Pool's operations the price of Canadian wheat averaged 10c a bushel over that of United States wheat. On July 18, 1929, Winnipeg quotations were 27½c above Minneapolis quotations.

Economy of Pool Operation Forces Grain Firms to Merge

Forced to Cut Costs by Efficiency of Pool Operations—Dire Need of More Pool Elevators

Recently, announcement was made of an amalgamation of elevator companies operating in Western Canada. The combination controls over 400 line elevators and a considerable total of terminal space. In an article written by Col. G. C. Porter, a Winnipeg newspaperman, it is stated that grain firms have been forced into this combination because of the economical operations of the Wheat Pools of Western Canada. The Pool has changed conditions from the times when almost any grain or elevator firm could make a snug fortune in operating.

Col. Porter's Article

Col. Porter's article is well worth the reading. It is as follows:

WINNIPEG, July 18.—More economy in the handling of Canadian grain! That is the secret of the numerous mergers recorded among the big firms on this exchange. Thirty odd firms, among them such influential combinations as the Stewart, Gage and Sellers companies, have placed themselves under one corporate management in the past few weeks. More are to follow. There are sixty-eight firms among the 500 members of the Winnipeg grain exchange which are continuing to do business as individual organizations. It is predicted that this number will be reduced by one half before the end of the year, with a reduction of many millions in the cost of operation.

This is one of the replies of the trade to the progress of the Consolidated Canadian Wheat Pool. In fact the hard-headed business men in the trade are taking a leaf from the Pool book to that extent. One explanation of the Pool success is attributed to the cost of doing business. The economy that has proven so sound with the co-operative organization of producers in Western Canada is now being introduced into the private companies handling grain.

Merging Inevitable

With the diversion of more than one-half of the grain handled in Canada, from the trade to the Pool, some such merging

of private interests as is now taking place was inevitable. The straight commission business has been cut to pieces on this exchange by the producers with their Pool. One of the firms on this exchange, who, before the Pool was formed, made a fortune every year by merely finding a buyer for the various cars consigned to him, is today operating with merely a skeleton staff. Others have been proportionately hard hit. Commission firms, so useful to the producers in the old days of private trading, were the first to feel the blight of Pool competition.

Other private traders have been saved annihilation by the fact that they own strings of country elevators that show a profit, and terminals. Today this is the chief weakness of the Pool. They are building and acquiring rural elevators at the rate of 300 and 400 a year but there are 5000 primary elevators and the Pool owns but 1500. Those who control the country elevator, control the flow of grain. And private traders continue to build proportionately as rapidly as the Pool. Their terminals, too, are most essential to economic operation of the grain trade.

Makes for Mergers

Western Canada will harvest such a reduced crop this year that it will be the exception to find a rural elevator paying a profit on operation. It is believed this condition will make for numerous mergers between now and the harvest. It is on record that a country elevator must handle a total of 150,000 to pay expenses. Some of them reach a 250,000 bushel volume annually. In actual charges, aside from what the farmer terms the "secret profits," a country elevator will not average two cents per bushel on all grain passing through the house. Since the average elevator capacity on the prairies approximates but thirty thousand bushels, each must fill and empty the bins three to four times to show a profit.

The "unrecorded" or "secret" profits attributed by some to the country elevator

operator he is supposed to make up by under grading, "overages" and mixing.

Works Both Ways

It was in evidence that, in the matter of grading at primary points, it works both ways, according to the eccentricities of the government grading and the market. Many country operators who buy grain on a grade they think it is entitled to and will get when it reaches the official grading terminal, find that they have overgraded and lost a grade.

This is made up, where the company owns a mixing terminal, by that process. With the new law, effective on this year's

crop, mixing cannot prove as profitable a process as previously. Now, a mixture must contain, grading out of a terminal, seventy-five per cent of the average of grain arriving at Winnipeg and twenty-five per cent of the cargoes going into the terminals. This specification will leave but small margin, many grain firms claim, for a mixing profit. There has in fact been some talk of having this legislation, passed at the last session of Parliament, hurriedly, at the request of the producers, tested in the courts before it is complied with. If this is so, it is unlikely to be effective as far as this year's production is concerned.

agents which are immediately transmitted to Winnipeg.

I am satisfied that through this close co-operation we are steadily developing amongst our agents a spirit of enthusiasm for the Pool which could not possibly exist without the personal contact of your London office.

The selling in the United Kingdom, which is after all the most important grain market in the world, and acts as a barometer for practically all wheats, is handled by the London office. We receive offers daily from Winnipeg of all grades of wheat for all British ports and these offers are sent out by telephone and wire to millers and merchants located in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Avonmouth, Glasgow, Leith, Dublin, Belfast and other ports where there is an interest in Manitobas.

Four Big Buyers

The buying in Britain today is controlled very largely by four millers, commonly called the "Big 4"; namely, Banks, Co-operative, Associated and Spillers. These mills grind close on 50 per cent of the flour consumed in that country; therefore you will at once see the important part the London office can play in developing a close connection with these great millers, and I am glad to report we are on very friendly terms with them and can depend on getting preference on their business, especially from the first three named.

On account of the close touch we have with our agents on the Continent, and the millers, merchants, etc., in the United Kingdom, we are in a position to gather useful information regarding all European markets. This is summarized in London and sent on daily to your salesmen at Winnipeg. With this in their possession and similar information from other parts of the world, they are in a position to size up intelligently the world's situation and govern their selling policy accordingly.

The entire chartering of Atlantic cargoes is handled by London on orders from

Export Sales Mean Much

D. L. Smith Says Pool Export Business Is Secret of Its Success

D. L. Smith, manager of the Canadian Wheat Pool office in London, England, is on a visit to Western Canada and was recently in Calgary.

Mr. Smith in the course of a talk gave some very interesting facts regarding the operations of the Wheat Pool's office in England. He stated that in his opinion one of the features in the remarkable success of the Canadian Wheat Pool was the development of its huge export trade. Mr. Smith stated he believed the more wheat the Pool sold for export the better position it would be in to control the higher speculative markets on this side of the water.

Mr. Smith explained how by means of charging the usual chartering commissions which any broker the Pool would have to hire would charge, the Pool office in London is operated at practically no cost to the Pool member in Western Canada.

Mr. Smith's Statement

A full statement which Mr. Smith made in Winnipeg is as follows:

I am glad to have this opportunity of speaking to the Wheat Pool members so that I may give a brief outline of the part the Pool's London Office is taking in the selling of your grain.

In keeping with the continued development and successful progress of your Wheat Pool, your Board decided almost two years ago to open an office in London, England. This was realized to be a necessity on account of the steady growth of our export trade, which had become such an important branch of our selling that a closer relationship with our buyers was found to be essential.

With the experience I had gained in Winnipeg as Sales Manager of your organization, and the fact I was originally from the Old Country and therefore somewhat conversant with trading conditions on that side, I received the appointment as London Manager.

The selling of wheat for export today has become highly competitive, due largely to the increased production in other exporting countries. This competition to be effectively met and to counteract the possibility of increased use of other wheats by European millers, forces the seller to go a little further than merely an exchange of daily cables with prospective buyers.

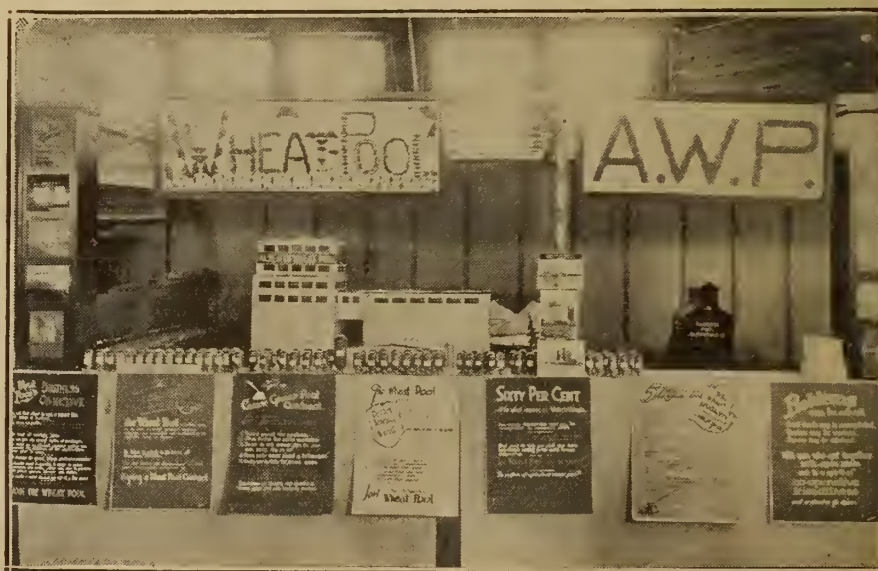
Your Central Board, appreciating this situation, felt a daily personal contact with our buyers would not only assure an increase in our trade to Europe, but also cement a relationship and friendship which is undoubtedly an important factor in the trading with millers and merchants

in the United Kingdom and the Continent, there being no doubt in my mind the man on the spot has a much better chance of doing the business than a company three thousand miles away, so that the opening of a London office was obviously in the interest of every Wheat Pool farmer.

Agents in 15 European Countries

One of the chief functions of our office is to keep in touch with all our Continental agents. This you will appreciate is quite a task when you consider we are selling, through our agents, Canadian wheat to the following countries: France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Spain and Portugal. It is also our duty to keep these agents informed on many questions which may arise relative to our daily offers and grain shipments, which necessitates our being in constant communication with them by telephone. We also get very frequent crop reports from these

Wheat Pool Booth at Fairs



The above photograph gives a fair idea of the exhibit displayed at the Calgary, Edmonton and Red Deer exhibitions by the Alberta Wheat Pool. The exhibit took the form of a model of Alberta Pool Terminal No. 1 at Vancouver and a model of a country elevator. A toy electric train travelling from one to the other added a feature to the display which was appreciated by the kiddies, at least. Scores of samples of wheat and other grain were also displayed at the Wheat Pool booth.

Winnipeg. This chartering is done through ship-owners in London who pay us a commission on each boat chartered; this commission is sufficient to cover all the London office expenses and leave a very respectable balance to our credit. Therefore, the entire work carried on by your London office is being done without any cost to the Pool farmer and at the same time the organization is receiving a service which is, in my opinion, truly worthwhile.

Secret of Success

I am convinced of the fact one of the secrets of the remarkable success your Pool has attained in selling during the past five years, can be attributed to some extent to the huge export trade we have developed with all importing countries, including China and Japan.

There is no question but the more wheat we sell for export the better position we are in to control the highly speculative markets on this side.

The progress and pronounced success of the Canadian Wheat Pool are being followed with very keen interest by the Governments of Britain and Germany. In these countries it would not surprise me to find in a few years' time some form of co-operative marketing scheme put forward to relieve their farmers, who at present are undoubtedly suffering through poor returns for all their products.

I would like to take this opportunity of complimenting all my Pool listeners on the splendid support and confidence you have placed in your organization. This has unquestionably been largely responsible for the Pool's success and has enabled your Boards to go confidently forward in the forming of policies which have proved of such great benefit to every Pool member.

"Latest Country Talk"

Charles: "What's the matter with Alex Simpson? I haven't seen him in town lately."

Bill: "I can tell you what's the matter with Alex. The other day when I came with my team up to the fence line, Alex had stopped his team on the other side of the fence, and we had a friendly chat together. Finally Alex asked me when I was driving to town, as he would like to ride with me as his car was not in good running order. Next evening I drove over to Alex' place to give him and his family a ride to town.

"When I got to the yard, Alex was just shaving, so I walked over to the garage to have a look at his car. I found that the car was in good running order, but there wasn't a drop of gasoline in the tank. I returned to the house and told Alex about it and he surely made a sour face listening to me, but suddenly he flared up and said, 'that's just the trouble, there is no gasoline in the tank. You remember, Bill,' he continued, 'that I quit the Pool last year; you remember that I talked about "individual freedom"; you remember I said I was smart enough to sell my wheat any place I liked to. Well, I sold all my wheat for a low price to the speculators in the fall, good wheat too, mind you, weighing 64 lbs. to the measured bushel.

"In March, when you "Pool fellows" got the "Interim Payment" I felt kind of homesick, so I went to my "dear friends," the speculators, and asked them if they didn't make an Interim Payment in March, same as the "Pool" did? They told me they wouldn't bother with such small payments, they had "something better" for their customers, something

worth while, the real thing, a genuine gold brick, and whispered in my ears to buy a bunch of options, they never failed, and I would be driving a swell car pretty soon. I believed them and I bought the options on May the 7th, the wheat went down, they cleaned me out good and properly, and I lost \$1,317 quicker than I can turn my drill around. Now you know the reason, Bill, why there is no gasoline in the tank, and even the "kids" are rubbing it into me now. Yesterday they told me if I didn't have any money to buy gopher poison this year, they would snare all the gophers in the wheat fields, and in the evenings they would sit on the front steps and watch the "Pool kids" passing by, having car rides to town.

"If I would join the "Pool" again this year, things would be as they used to be. I am going to sign a contract "Second Series" tonight, and after signing it,

I'll take it over to my "former friends," the speculators, and tell them that I have "something better" than their darned options, which was no real wheat at all, only wheat on paper, stuff which didn't weigh two ounces to the measured bushel."

OBSERVER.

New Pool Locals

A Wheat Pool Local has been organized known as the Scheck Wheat Pool Local, G. S. Behm, Altario, is the secretary and Benhard Sieben, Altario, is the chairman.

A Wheat Pool Local has been organized known as the Thorhild Local. H. S. Brown, Thorhild, is the secretary and Frank Goddard, Thorhild, is the chairman.

Initial Pool Payment \$1.00

The Initial Payment on wheat has been increased to a basis of \$1.00 per bushel for 1 Northern wheat in store Vancouver. This announcement was made on July 20th by the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The Initial Payment during the 1928-29 crop year was 85c per bushel; the increase is warranted by the higher prices prevailing this season, especially in comparison with the prices a year ago.

Coarse Grains Pool

Notice Given Members That Pool Will Operate This Year

All signers of Coarse Grains Contracts were notified that Coarse Grains will be accepted for Pooling on and after Tuesday, July 16th, 1929. The following kinds of Coarse Grains and no other will be accepted, namely, Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye.

This is the first year a Coarse Grains Pool will be operated in Alberta and members should acquaint themselves with the regulations in order that there may be no misunderstandings. Coarse Grains Pools have been operated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan for several years past and the result of their operations have been quite satisfactory.

On delivery of the Coarse Grains to the Pool an Initial Payment will be made in the same manner as with wheat. Further payments will go out from time to time as funds are available from the sale of the grain. Initial Payment schedule will be furnished to members on request; Pool Elevator agents have been supplied with these schedules and members may see them at Pool Elevators.

Coarse Grains will be accepted for Pooling at any Pool Elevator in wagon lots or carload lots according to the wishes of the grower. The Pool has not as yet reached an agreement with Line Elevator Companies to handle Coarse Grains. It may be possible to make satisfactory arrangements under which these Line Companies will handle Pool Coarse Grains; if such arrangements are completed, Pool members will be advised either by letter or through the columns of *The U.F.A.*

Sale Permits

Members of the Coarse Grains Pools who wish to dispose of Coarse Grains as seed or feed may obtain permits from Head Office on application. The contract gives considerable latitude in this

respect, even more so than the Wheat Pool contract.

The Alberta Coarse Grains Pool is starting with a membership of more than 4000 farmers. Its operations are being conducted by the Alberta Wheat Pool and only Wheat Pool members are admitted to the Coarse Grains Pool. With the loyal co-operation of the membership it is anticipated that this Pool will achieve reasonably satisfactory results. Operating at cost and in an efficient economical manner, the Coarse Grains Pool can save for members very considerable sums of money and at the same time give them good service. It is desirable that the Coarse Grains Pool increase its membership to as great an extent as possible to those who are particularly interested to aid towards that end.

B.C. Poolers' Picnic

MYNCASTER, B.C., July 5th.—A very delightful picnic was held under the auspices of the Bridesville Pool Local at Johnston Creek on July the first. The place is an ideal one for a picnic, having a nice level spot with plenty of room for races, space to park autos and play ball. The grounds are nicely shaded by large tamarack and fir trees and there is a nice little stream of clear sparkling water. The ladies brought a bountiful supply of lunch and there was iced lemonade and ice cream. After lunch a collection was taken for prizes for children's sports, which were really good, after which there were several races for the grown-ups which included the married couples race, and to finish up there was a football match between the men with ages from sixteen to sixty. The weather was

(Continued on page 33)

Car Order Book Changes of Revolutionary Order Made in Canada Grain Act Amendments

Changes Made With Approval of Wheat Pool, Based Almost Entirely on Recommendations of Brown Royal Commission—Protein Grading—Mixing at Montreal, and Other Matters Dealt With by Parliamentary Committee

By E. J. GARLAND, M.P.

PART TWO

Among the most drastic changes in the act are those dealing with the car order book sections. These have been taken with the approval of the Wheat Pool almost entirely from the recommendations of the Brown Royal Commission. We are taking the liberty of having these sections printed in full as they are most important and in many instances revolutionary.

They are as follows:

CARS AND CAR ORDER BOOK

30. Sections one hundred and seventy-nine to one hundred and ninety-one, both inclusive, of the said Act are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

"179. (1) At each station where there is a railway agent and where the grain is shipped under such agent, an order book for cars shall be kept for each shipping point under such agent in which every order for a car for the shipment of grain from such shipping point shall be entered, and which shall be kept open to the public. (S. 179 ss. 1 amended.)

(2) The car order book shall be in the form D, in the First Schedule to this Act, and the order for a car shall be in form D1 of the said Schedule. (S. 179 ss. 2.)

(3) In the case of a flag-station or siding from which grain is shipped, the Board may, in its discretion and for such period or periods as it deems necessary, require the railway company to provide at such flag-station or siding a suitable person whose duties shall be:

- (a) To keep open for the use of shippers at all times during the day a car order book, as provided under this Part, in which orders for cars may be entered in accordance with the provisions of this Part;
- (b) when the loading of cars is completed, to seal such car or cars;
- (c) to provide shippers with the regular form of grain shipping bill; and
- (d) when such shipping bill is properly filled out by the shipper, to hand it to the conductor of the train that picks up such car or cars or place it where such conductor may get it.

(4) This section shall not apply to a siding used exclusively for the passing of trains.

(5) All of the aforesaid car order books shall be supplied by the railway company. (S. 179 ss. 5 amended.)

(6) Every railway company which fails to supply or keep open for use, a car order book for any such station, flag-station, or siding at the proper place where the same is to be kept under this Part, or which fails to comply with any requirement made by the Board under subsection three of this section, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars nor more

In this issue we print the concluding portion of an extensive survey by E. J. Garland, M.P., of the amendments to the Canada Grain Act. The first part of the survey was published in *The U.F.A.* of July 15th.

than one thousand dollars. (S. 175 ss 5 amended.)

(7) Every railway agent or employee who refuses to use or fails to keep open for use, any car order book supplied to him for any such station, flag-station or siding, is guilty of an offence, and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars. (New.)

Application for Cars

"180. (1) Every order for a car shall be made by the applicant in person or by his agent duly appointed in writing. (New.)

(2) The agent of the applicant shall be a resident in the vicinity of the shipping point for which the car is ordered, and if the car order is signed by the agent the appointment of such agent shall be forthwith deposited with the railway agent. (New.)

(3) No person acting in the capacity of a duly authorized agent shall at any one time order a car for more than one applicant and no applicant or agent shall make an entry in the said book until any previous entry made by him or for him shall have been filled or cancelled as hereinafter provided. (New.)

(4) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this section, an order for a car for a country elevator may be made on behalf of such elevator by the local operator or other person for the time being in charge thereof, and it shall not be necessary for such operator or other person to obtain or file any appointment in writing as aforesaid. (New.)

(5) Applicants or their agents shall be entitled to sign the car order book in the order of their arrival at the place where the said book is kept, without discrimination between producer, country elevator or otherwise. (New.)

Pool Member Deemed Owner

"181. (1) Every person who is a member of any of the organizations of grain producers known as grain pools, and incorporated by act of the Legislature of any of the Provinces of Canada, shall, for the purpose of ordering a car or cars for the shipment of grain under the provisions of this Part, be deemed to be the owner of the grain delivered by him to or on account of such organization. (New.)

(2) If a group of two or more producers of grain desire to load a car with grain, part of which belongs to each of them, without bulking and without putting such grain through a country

elevator, then, notwithstanding any of the provisions of section one hundred and eighty, such group shall for the purpose of ordering a car or cars under the provisions of this Part, be considered as one person, and any member thereof may, upon obtaining from his fellow members and filing with the railway agent an authority in writing so to do, order a car on behalf of such group. (New.)

"182. (1) An applicant may order a car according to his requirements of any of the standard sizes in use by the railway company, and may in his order therefor, designate the country elevator, loading platform, siding or other convenient place at which the car so ordered shall, subject to the provisions of this act, be spotted or placed for him by the railway company. (S. 180, ss. 1 amended.)

(2) The applicant or his agent duly appointed in writing in the manner aforesaid, shall furnish to the railway agent, for insertion in the car order book, the name and post office address of the applicant, the place where the car is to be placed for loading, and the kind of grain to be loaded, and shall in the order for the car declare that the applicant is at the time of the making of such order, the actual owner of a carlot of grain of the kind designated in the said order, and that in his belief the said grain will be in a position to load by the time the car can be furnished to him. (S. 181, ss. 1 amended.)

(3) Unless the car is for a country elevator, the applicant or his said agent shall also furnish to the railway agent, for insertion in the car order book, a description by section, township, range and meridian, of the land on which the said grain was grown, and shall also in the order for the car, declare that the applicant has not at the time of the making of such order, any unfilled order for a car for the shipment of grain grown on the said land or on any other car order book. (New.)

(4) Each order shall be made in triplicate and shall be consecutively numbered in the car order book by the railway agent at the time the car is ordered and the said railway agent shall also at the same time fill in all particulars of the application except the applicant's signature, which shall be signed by the applicant or his said agent. (S. 181, ss. 1 amended.)

"183. (1) Each order for a car shall also be personally signed by the railway agent, who shall remove both the duplicate and triplicate from the car order book, and keep the duplicate in a separate file under his own control and give the triplicate to the applicant or to the applicant's agent if the order be made by an agent. (New.)

If Book Destroyed

(2) If any car order book is lost, destroyed or otherwise disappears, the railway agent shall forthwith prepare a new book, and enter therein all of the orders which have not been filled or

cancelled, in the order of priority to which such orders are entitled as shown by the duplicate to orders on his separate file. (New.)

(3) The applicant shall carefully preserve the triplicate of the said order, and if neither the original order book, nor the said duplicate orders can be found or produced, the railway agent shall forthwith post up in a conspicuous place in the station or other place where the said book shall be kept and in the nearest post office, written notices that the said book and duplicate orders are missing and that he intends to prepare a new book. (New.)

(4) All the applicants whose orders were entered in the missing book and have not been filled or cancelled, shall thereupon have forty-eight hours within which to produce the triplicate of their said orders to the railway agent who shall, at the expiration of the said period, forthwith prepare a new book and enter therein all orders which have not been filled or cancelled, so far as the same may then be known to him in the order of priority to which such orders are entitled as shown by the triplicate orders so produced to him and shall thereafter, but not before, permit other applicants to enter their orders for cars. (New.)

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section in the event of any dispute arising as the result of the loss or destruction of the car order book or of any entry therein or entry extracted therefrom or in the event of the neglect or refusal of a railway agent to open a book, the Board shall thereupon make such order or take such action as will provide, as speedily as possible, for the opening of a proper book. (New.)

"184. (1) No car shall be furnished to any applicant for the shipment of grain unless the said applicant has first ordered such car in accordance with the provisions of this Part. (New.)

(2) Cars so ordered shall be furnished to applicants according to the order in time in which their orders appear in the car order book, without discrimination as to place of loading between country elevator, loading platform or otherwise. (S. 182 amended.)

(3) In case the applicant requires any special standard size of car, such size shall be stated by the railway agent in the car order book, and the railway company shall furnish a car of the size so ordered to such applicant in his turn, as soon as the same can be furnished to him by the railway company. (Part S. 180, ss. 1 amended.)

Priority as to Cars

(4) If any car or cars furnished by the railway company at any station are not of the size required by the applicant first entitled thereto, such applicant shall not lose his priority, but shall be entitled to the first car of the required size which can be furnished to him by the railway company. (Part S. 180, ss. 2 amended.)

"185. (1) Each applicant or agent upon being informed by the railway agent of the allotment to him of a car in good order and condition shall, within three hours, declare his intention and ability to load the said car within the time hereinafter prescribed. (S. 183, ss. 1. No change.)

(2) In the event of such applicant or agent failing so to declare his intention and ability to load the car allotted to him, the railway agent shall thereupon

cancel the order by writing in ink across the face thereof the word 'Cancelled,' and the date of such cancellation, and shall sign his name thereunder. (S. 183, ss. 2 amended.)

(3) If the applicant, after declaring his intention and ability as aforesaid, shall not have commenced loading the car within twenty-four hours thereafter, the railway agent shall thereupon cancel the order in the manner aforesaid. (S. 183, ss. 3. No change.)

(4) Upon the cancellation of an order under any of the provisions of this section, the railway agent shall award the car in accordance with the following provisions:—

(a) If such car has been spotted or placed for loading at the place designated in the order of the applicant next entitled to a car, the said car shall be awarded to such applicant.

(b) If such car has been spotted or placed for loading at some other place, the said car shall notwithstanding the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-four, be awarded to the next applicant who has ordered a car to be spotted or placed for loading at the place where such car has been spotted or placed: Provided always that in such cases, no applicant to whom the said car would otherwise have been awarded shall lose his priority, but shall be entitled to the next car of the size ordered by him which can be furnished to him at the place designated in his order. (New.)

"186. (1) In the allotting of cars under the provisions of this Part, one car only shall be allotted in each case to the applicant, except in the case of a country elevator, which shall receive two cars on each allotment. (New.)

(2) The Board may in its discretion cancel or suspend the country elevator's privilege of obtaining two cars upon allotment and restrict the said allotment to one car, at any point where, owing to prevailing conditions, it is deemed expedient so to do. (New.)

In Case of Shortage

(3) The Board may, in its discretion, during a car shortage, direct the railways to make an equitable distribution of empty grain cars to all stations or sidings in proportion to the amount of grain available for shipment from such stations or sidings. (S. 190. No change.)

"187. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every car shall be spotted or placed for the applicant by the railway company at the country elevator, loading platform siding, or other place designated by the said applicant in his order for such car. (Part S. 186 amended.)

(2) No car shall be deemed to be furnished to an applicant within the meaning of this Part, until it is spotted or placed for him for loading at the place designated in his order for such car, nor unless it is in a proper condition to receive and carry the kind of grain designated in the said order. (S. 188 and Part S. 182 amended.)

(3) Each person to whom a car has been allotted under the foregoing provisions shall, before commencing to load it, notify the railway agent of its proposed destination. (S. 187. No change.)

(4) The period of time which shall be allowed for loading a car secured

under the provisions of this Part shall be forty-eight hours, except during the months of September, October and November when it shall be twenty-four hours. (S. 191. No change.)

"188. (1) When an applicant has loaded a car allotted to him or his order therefor has been cancelled, he shall, if he requires another car, be entitled to again order a car and sign the car order book in manner aforesaid, and when the second car has been allotted to him and he has loaded the same, or his order therefor has been cancelled, he may again order another car and sign the car order book as aforesaid, and so on until his requirements have been filled. (S. 189, paragraph (b) amended.)

(2) No applicant shall have more than one unfilled order on the car order book at any one time. (S. 189, paragraph (c) amended.)

"189. When the car has been furnished the railway agent shall duly enter in ink in the car order book

(a) the date and time when the car was furnished;

(b) the car number; and

(c) when loaded, the date of such loading and the destination of the car. (S. 184, ss. 2 amended.)

"190. The Board may, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, by regulation, modify any of the provisions of this Part in such manner as may be deemed advisable for the purpose of more fully protecting the interests of the producers of grain, and of facilitating the distribution of cars without discrimination as between producer, country elevator or otherwise. (New.)

Offences and Penalties

"191. (1) Everyone who

(a) not being entitled thereto, orders a car for shipping grain;

(b) orders for any fictitious person, or for any person who is not entitled thereto, a car for shipping grain;

(c) has at any time more than one unfilled order on a car order book, or has at any time an unfilled order for a car for the shipment of the same grain on more than one car order book

is guilty of an offence, and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for not less than one month, nor more than two months. (New.)

(2) The magistrate before whom such person is convicted, shall upon the application of the informant, or any producer of grain, issue and deliver to the applicant therefor, a certificate of such conviction, and the railway agent having the custody of the car order in respect of which the said conviction is made, shall upon such certificate being filed with him, forthwith cancel the said order. (New.)

(3) The Board may order that any entry in the car order book, found upon investigation to have been made contrary to the provisions of the act or regulations shall be struck out of the said book and the railway agent in charge of the book shall forthwith execute such order of the Board. (New.)

(4) No cancellation of a car order by a railway agent shall be lawful, unless such cancellation is made in the manner provided in section one

(Continued on page 30)

Interests of the United Farm Women

The Records of Our Past

Canada's Archives Tell Story of Our Short but Vivid History—How Countless Papers and Records of Value Have Been Rescued

Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

Last year I remember of telling you of a most interesting visit to the Archives with its many historic treasures. So very enjoyable was it that I felt the first superficial glance was but a foretaste of the pleasure to be gained there, and when I visited it again this year it was as I surmised, for the interest grows and I am looking forward to spending many hours there in the future.

Anyone who is a Canadian by birth and who has a scrap of sentiment about his country's history, will feel a thrill when looking on some of the records of the past which we have housed there. Anyone who is a Canadian by adoption and knows little of this country's short but vivid history, will acquire a new interest and a renewed wonder at the events and progress crowded into the few short years which have elapsed since this country was a wilderness, and both will have a greater pride in our country and in the efforts and accomplishments of our early settlers.

An Enthusiastic Canadian

And, by the way, the most enthusiastic Canadian I think I have ever met, enthusiastic over its achievements, its possibilities and the need of unity of the different parts if we are to achieve our wonderful possibilities, is Dr. Doughty, of the Archives, who is not a Canadian by birth, but by adoption. He was born in England, but his interest and enthusiasm for Canada are intense; interest not for one small part but for the whole country from East to West and from North to South. A more zealous man for the position would be impossible to find and it is an inspiration to spend time with him in the Archives.

Very often the value of the work of collecting these records, which are the only accurate data for future information, is looked upon only as a pleasant hobby for the few who are interested but not of value to the country as a whole. It is only when consideration is given to the subject that we more than glimpse the possibilities and value of the work.

Instead of our history being a cold record of more or less accurate statements, they are making it alive and throbbing with interest. We visualize the past and the debt we owe the real pioneers, we catch some of their vision and we feel more inspired with our possibilities and we can study the progress in every phase of our country's life, economic, political and social.

Records from Overseas

Some of the most interesting records which the Archives have obtained are old prints which portray life in the country and its customs in different stages of its development. The towns and cities of this country are where one might expect to find the greater number of such records, but such is not the case. The majority come from across the sea, from England. In the old days before

the days of photography and the more universal kodak of today, the newcomers to our shores noted the differences from their usual life, the picturesque in custom and costume and the grandeur of landscape, and sketches were made by the officers in the army and these sent overseas or taken as mementoes when they returned. Diligent search is revealing these, sometimes stored in attics and sometimes treasured as records in homes in London and all over England.

That these are not only of sentimental and historic value in picturing our country's history, but are of intrinsic value as well, can be seen on enquiring the price of some of these original prints. For instance, a set of Bourne's Views of Montreal, published in 1832, could have been bought ten years ago for \$100, while today they are worth from \$1200 to \$1500, and people are eager to buy them. A set of six pictures of Quebec by Cockburn, which twenty years ago would have been bought for £4 were sold in auction in London in 1923 for \$1250 and today would be worth \$1500 or \$1600. A set of four old prints of Nova Scotia Government House twenty years ago were worth a few pounds and today are worth £78.

So, if there are what is known as "hard headed business men" without a trace of sentiment (and really there are few who come in that class) they can be assured that the Archives as a financial venture are worth while. There are original maps in the map collection that would bring five and ten thousand dollars each; an original of the Battle of the Plains signed by an officer is, for instance, worth thousands of dollars. When one reflects that all the material contained there is enhanced in value with age until it becomes priceless, we see that a Federal grant is wisely extended to the Archives each year.

Penny Wise—Pound Foolish

The pity of it is, that the country as a whole does not realize as do the workers there, that we are not spending enough on it but are being penny wise and pound foolish. Objects of interest are increasing in value by leaps and bounds and much larger grants will be necessary later to procure the same things. Also to the South we have a country of immense wealth with numberless private and public collectors who are only too eager to obtain the very things we are letting slip through our fingers.

This year the Government was petitioned unsuccessfully for an increased grant so that more attention could be paid to Western collecting. As it is, some of the records are safe in Government offices but are not at the disposal of the people of the country as a whole as are the records at the Archives; others in homes and offices are not being kept as their value may not be appreciated.

As it is, through the work of these men countless papers and records have been rescued for the people of Canada. The papers of Sir John A. MacDonald

they obtained as bundles of loose papers and they in their departments have sorted and bound these into volumes, which will be of untold historic value. Papers and books and letters have been rescued from attics and from cellars and all sorts of out of the way corners and saved as a heritage for our people.

Local collections are of value, no doubt, but cannot be of the same value to the country as the one central collection. Our national life is so intertwined that what affects one part has a bearing on the life of another part. Nothing will bind us together so much as the realization of these mutual interests, the mutual heritage, the mutual debt we owe our past, our mutual causes and mutual effects.

Debt to Early Collectors

We indeed owe a tremendous debt to those who first awakened to the need of collecting, assorting and storing our historic records. Lord Minto was I believe the instigator, and began making a collection of the school books of the Dominion and suggested that the undertaking be made and put in the hands of Mr. Doughty, then in the government library at Quebec. That his suggestion was a most important one and his selection of its head a wise one has been more than demonstrated. Every citizen of Canada of today and more and more those of the future should be grateful. Dr. Doughty has been tireless in his efforts and by his enthusiasm has awakened the interest of others who have made priceless contribution to the collection.

In this new country we are a land of wonderful possibilities and our eyes are turned to the future, but we must never forget the debt we owe to our predecessors, to their bravery and their vision. Their possessions and their records should be held in honor as among our greatest national treasures, and the Archives a shrine of the country.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Edgerton, Alta.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

SCAPA BASKETRY COURSE

A three-day basketry course was held by Scapa U.F.W.A. Local in the community hall recently, says a report from Mrs. F. J. Leicht, secretary. Mrs. Wood being the demonstrator. Fifteen ladies attended and enjoyed the course very much.

HONOR GRANDMOTHERS

The grandmothers of the community were honored at the June monthly meeting of Namao U.F.W.A. Local, writes Mrs. Gordon Clark, secretary. Eight grandmothers were present, and each was presented with a bouquet of American Beauty roses. The Local also held a very successful strawberry social and dance, when the gratifying sum of \$245 was realized.

BASKETRY DEMONSTRATION

"We had a successful basketry demonstration for the women of the Local in June," writes Mrs. R. Burton, secretary

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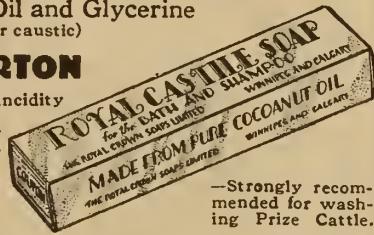
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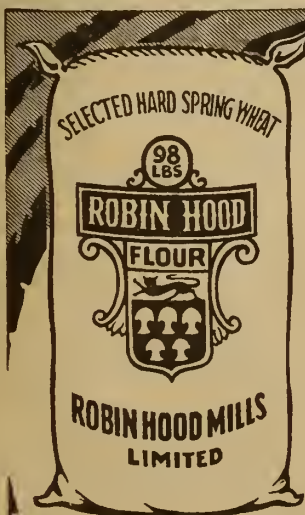
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of Stanmore U.F.A. Local. "Some pretty serving trays and baskets were made and the work was much enjoyed by all who took part. Plans are under way for a joint picnic, with neighboring Locals, to be held at Stanmore."

WELCOME NEWCOMERS

At the last meeting of Sahawto U.F.W.A. Local, reports Mrs. J. E. Lundberg, secretary, "we elected two to go and visit the newcomers and welcome them. We also have a committee of three to visit the sick, and take them gifts from our Local. We are having a picnic at the lake shore with the U.F.A., and are planning a play in the near future."

NIGHTINGALE LOCAL

Mrs. J. C. Buckley, U.F.W.A. Director, and Mrs. R. Price, Second Vice-President, gave many good suggestions for interesting meetings at a recent meeting of Nightingale U.F.W.A. Local, says the *Strathmore Standard*. Mrs. Price stressed the study of legislation, education and immigration, and demonstrated how very interesting these subjects can be made.

ALBRIGHT LOCAL

The monthly meeting of Albright U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. K. Eastman. There was a short musical program, and a good deal of time was devoted to arrangements for the annual picnic. Members and friends honored a bride-to-be on June 24th, when a social afternoon was enjoyed and a gift was presented by little Marion Kerr, daughter of Mrs. L. J. Kerr.

AT WINDY HILL

The roll call of the June meeting of Windy Hill U.F.W.A. Local was answered by canning hints, says a report in the *High River Times*. The bulletin on legislation was read, following which contributions and offers to help with sewing for the bazaar were received. A baby clinic is being held in the community hall on August 1st. Mrs. Frank Watt gave a paper on "What Has Woman Done with the Franchise?" Mrs. A. King, hostess, served lunch, assisted by Mrs. Sorenson.

DIRECTOR GIVES ADDRESS

Mrs. T. M. Carlson, U.F.W.A. Director, gave a very interesting talk on U.F.W.A. work at the last meeting of Ready Made Local, says a report from Mrs. Fred Burton, secretary. Mrs. Lyons gave a catchy reading entitled "The Jolly Life of the Farmer's Wife," and Mrs. F. King, of Lethbridge, spoke on the Institute of Co-operation in Lethbridge. Dainty refreshments were served by the hostess, Mrs. H. P. Ober, assisted by Mesdames H. Rowley, D. Beebe, Wahl and Taite.

BUFFALO HILLS ENTERTAINS

Gleichen U.F.W.A. Local were guests of the Buffalo Hills U.F.W.A. Local recently at the Bow River bridge north of Arrowwood at an afternoon picnic, says a report from Mrs. W. H. McKeever, secretary of the former Local. "We were entertained by an interesting program, and a bounteous lunch was served to a large number of members and visitors. At our regular June meeting, at the home of Mrs. Oliver, Mrs. Price spoke to more

than thirty members and visitors on immigration. This very interesting address was enjoyed by all present".

CONRICH GARDEN PARTY

The beautiful grounds of Mr. and Mrs. J. Porter, Conrich, were the scene of a very pleasant gathering on the evening of July 17th, when Conrich U.F.W.A. Local gave a garden party to their members' families and friends, including a number of visitors from Calgary. After the company had strolled about and admired the flower garden, lawns and grove, there was a short program of sports, including children's and novelty races. This was followed by an enjoyable program of addresses and music, etc., with Mrs. J. Hodgson presiding. Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Beyea, Miss Scott and Miss Blanche Drew contributed to the entertainment. Mrs. Wm. Carson, of Calgary, was the chief speaker; her theme was the progress of co-operation, and its possibilities in the field of international affairs. Geo. Church, U.F.A. Director, spoke briefly on organization work and the new Calgary Milk Pool, and H. B. Adshead, M.P., also gave a brief talk. The ladies then served a bountiful lunch of ice cream, coffee, sandwiches and cake.

ATHABASCA JOINT PICNIC

The joint picnic of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals in the Athabasca district, held at the new community grounds, was attended by about 1,500 people. A baseball tournament commenced at 11:30 and was followed by a program of sports of all descriptions.

"At 3:30 Premier Brownlee arrived and speeches were the order of the day," says a report from Mrs. G. M. Cooke, secretary of Grosmont U.F.W.A. Local which, with Grosmont U.F.A. Local, organized the picnic. "Mr. Perceval, president of Athabasca Board of Trade, acted as chairman. J. P. Evans, U.F.A. candidate in the last election, spoke briefly on the history of the district, pointing out that in the last 17 years Athabasca had risen from a small fur-trading post to one of the finest agricultural districts in the Province. D. MacLachlan, U.F.A. Director, and J. W. Frame, M.L.A., also gave addresses. Premier Brownlee was accorded a great ovation on rising to speak. He referred to the beauty of Baptiste Lake and said that the community hall and grounds would be a monument to the co-operative spirit of the district. His chief discourse was on the educational system of the Province. The present system of country schools was quite inadequate, he said, and some system must be evolved to give the rural children a higher education than they were obtaining at the present time. Geo. Cooke moved a vote of thanks to the Premier and other speakers. The day wound up with a big dance in the new Hall, which was filled to capacity."

Mother (coming in bathroom): "What is the matter here?"

Hans: "We are playing at shipwrecks and Louie simply will not drown."

HAD AN ESCORT

Lady (engaging maid)—As for your evenings out, I am prepared to meet you halfway.

Maid—No need to do that, ma'am. My young man'll see me to the gate.—*Humor.*

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6555. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The dress with long sleeves for a 14 year size requires 2 7-8 yards of 32 inch material. If made with short sleeves 2 3-8 yards will be required. For tie trimming, belt and cuff of contrasting material 3-8 yard 32 inches wide and cut crosswise, is required. If the trimming is made of ribbon it will require 1½ yard. Price 15c.

6556. Undergarment for Junior and Miss.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 1 3-4 yard of material 32 inches wide or wider. For shoulder straps and sash of ribbon 3 1-3 yards will be required. To finish with edging or lace will require 3 7-8 yards. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Fruit Whip: Fruit whip makes a delicious finish to a dish instead of whipped cream. Apricot, apple, strawberry or loganberry pulp make the best whips. To each cup of fruit-pulp take half a cup of icing sugar and the white of one egg. Beat the ingredients together until they become stiff enough to hold the shape when the beater is taken from them.

Salad Dressing (for fruit salads): Two eggs well beaten, quarter cup of pineapple syrup, quarter cup of lemon juice, quarter cup of sugar and quarter teaspoon of salt.

Place ail together in the top of a double boiler and cook over hot water until it thickens. Then chill thoroughly.

French Salad Dressing: Quarter cup olive or mazola oil; two tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice; one tablespoon mustard; half teaspoon pepper or paprika; salt to taste. Combine all ingredients and beat well.

Horseradish Salad Dressing: One cup whipped cream; stir in 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon grated horseradish, 1 tablespoon prepared mustard, and quarter teaspoon salt.

WANT GOVERNMENT RADIO

The Halifax County Radio Association has recommended to the Government Commission, which is inquiring into radio conditions in Canada, that broadcasting stations should be owned by the Government and operated by an independent commission. The suggestion is that powerful stations should be set up at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and at points midway between Edmonton and Calgary in Alberta, and midway between Saskatoon and Regina in Saskatchewan. These powerful Government-owned stations would provide Canadians and other listeners-in with first class programs selected by an independent commission.

NO ESCAPE

No civilian will be safe in the next big war, to judge from reports made to the recent meeting of the International Committee of Red Cross Experts in Brussels. Poison gas will get you, wherever you are, and protective devices cannot cope with it. Brisanz shells with time fuses are being made which, when dropped from airplanes, bury themselves in the earth, but do not explode until either 4, 6, 8 or even 36 hours later. Against such deadly missiles even the best organized rescue squads would prove unavailing. Masks are no protection.

The committee agreed "that none of the recommended measures for safeguarding humanity offers an adequate protection for the civilian population against poison gas attacks and that a future chemical warfare is likely to produce the most frightful catastrophe among a nation's noncombatants."

—*Weekly News*, Winnipeg.

DANGEROUS LEVEL CROSSINGS

The contribution of some \$13,227 from the railway grade crossing fund as part of the cost of diverting certain roads in the northern section of the Province and eliminating ten level crossings was authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners in session in Edmonton recently. This amount represents 40 per cent of the estimated cost of these diversions, the remaining portion of the cost being borne by the Alberta Department of Public Works. Dangerous level crossings will thus be avoided on the Edmonton-Lloydminster highway near Chipman, on the Wetaskiwin-Hayter road west of Camrose, on the Edmonton-Wainwright highway near Bretona and Fort Saskatchewan and a diversion will escape two crossings on the Willingdon-Strathcona line.

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U.F.W.A. Board Holds Summer Session

Many Problems Dealt With at Meeting in Calgary—The Death Rate Among Mothers—Infant Mortality—Board Urges That Canada Sign Optional Clause

At the summer meeting of the U.F.W.A. Board, held in Central Office, July 5th, the following resolution, received from the Women's Section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, was referred to the Convener of Health for study:

"Whereas, the chief cause of the appalling death rate of mothers at child-birth is economic, the remedy of which is slow, and

"Whereas, we are fully conscious many methods can be used to lessen the calamity, and

"Whereas, the United Farm Women of Ontario are in need of information on this subject, and

"Whereas, scientific knowledge on pre-natal care is not available, and

"Whereas, time and study given to obstetrics in medical training could be increased, and

"Whereas, Governments do not assume financial care of expectant mothers;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the United Farm Women secure and study the very interesting pamphlet 'Maternal Mortality' issued by the Department of Health, Ottawa; that this convention urge the Dominion Government to set up a research branch on Maternal Mortality in connection with the Department of Health and make the scientific knowledge thus found, available to all by literature, pictures, speakers, etc., and co-operate with women's and men's clubs, church societies and social bodies; and that the Dominion and Provincial Governments set up a Maternal Insurance or Allowance Board, half or more of the cost to be met by the Federal Government, the administration to be left with the Provinces and similarly to subsidize doctors in rural, remote, and sparsely populated regions; and that this convention draw to the attention of the Provincial Government and the medical colleges the great need for more scientific and intensive training of medical students in obstetrics and a greater need of experience before they are allowed to practice, believing that mothers' lives are far too precious to be experimented with."

Pre-Natal Care

It was also decided to secure copies of Dr. McMurchie's pamphlet on Infant Mortality for the members of the Board. Mrs. Ross pointed out that the Provincial Department of Health were sending out pamphlets on pre-natal care, and Mrs. Wyman described the new maternity hospital established by the New York State Board of Health. They sent out a pamphlet for expectant mothers, and those who had followed all instructions in this booklet were allowed to enter and stay in the hospital as long as they needed care. There were just two charges—for semi-private or private rooms. The Board were of the opinion that something of this kind could be established in connection with the Health Units provided for by legislation at the last Session.

A resolution of regret was extended to Mr. Scholefield on the death of his son.

Country Girls in the City

Mrs. Lewis, Director of the Labor Bureau, was introduced by Mrs. Warr,

the president. Mrs. Lewis, who has been employed for a number of years in connection with enforcement of the Minimum Wage Act and as inspector of factories, called to the attention of the Board a problem which she thought they should take cognizance of. Numbers of girls, she said, who come from the country to the cities to find employment, have not sufficient funds to maintain themselves until they find work, nor any place to stay. The outcome in many cases was very serious indeed, and in Mrs. Lewis's opinion the situation was steadily becoming worse. She thought that as farm girls were concerned, the problem was a farm women's problem. Asked for suggestions, Mrs. Lewis thought that a practical means of meeting the difficulty would be to establish hostels in each of the cities where girls could go for information and help, and stay until they found work. Such hostels might be made self-sustaining by permitting working-girls to board there. In reply to a question regarding the women's section of the Employment Bureau, Mrs. Lewis said that applicants were merely given lists of places where they might possibly secure work, and that the responsibility of the Bureau ended there.

It was decided that the directors take up this matter in their respective districts, and Mrs. Bentley and Mrs. Banner were appointed a committee of two to go into the matter in detail. Mrs. Lewis offered to give any help she could to the committee. Mrs. Wyman moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Lewis for her address, which was carried with applause.

The Optional Clause

On motion of Mrs. Ross, the following resolution from the women's section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture was endorsed:

"Whereas, there is a growing body of public opinion in Canada in favor of referring all matters of justiciable dispute between nations to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and

"Whereas, twenty-nine countries of the world have already signed the clause to this effect;

"Therefore be it resolved that we urge Canada to sign the Optional Clause referring all justiciable disputes to the Permanent Court of International Justice."

A resolution was passed requesting members of the Executive to attend the Junior Conference.

Proceeds from Cook Book

It was reported by the secretary that gross proceeds from the sale of the cook book were \$3,019.80, and cost of printing and postage \$1,794.14, leaving a balance of \$1,225.66. Replying to a question, Mrs. Warr said that no more cook books would be printed this year, but that another year a new edition might be got out.

Suggestions for Convention

Plans for the Annual Convention were discussed, one matter being ways and means of assisting new delegates to become acquainted with the others. Mrs. Wyman suggested that old members should look after strangers; and Mrs. Scholefield moved that for the first day

the delegates be seated by constituencies. This was carried.

Mrs. Dwelle was anxious that the question of cadet training be discussed, and Mrs. Ross stated that she was bringing in a resolution on the subject in connection with her report.

It was decided that the president act as chairman of the convention, and that the same order of business and resolutions committees act throughout.

Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Zipperer, Mrs. Etheridge, Mrs. Bentley and Mrs. Dwelle reported on the women's conferences held in their constituencies.

Considerable discussion took place on organization work. It was decided that the best plan was for the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Directors to travel together. Mrs. Warr read a statement showing the amount spent by each director to date, and stated that the U.F.A. Board had decided that any directors who had used up their allotments would carry on further work at the discretion of the U.F.A. Executive.

Dependent and Delinquent Children

In regard to the resolution passed by the 1928 Convention on the question of caring for dependent and delinquent children, Mrs. Wyman reported that she had had conferences with Hon. Mr. Lymburn and Captain McLeod. She said she thought the time had come for the U.F.W.A. to press for industrial schools for girls and boys, and moved a resolution asking the Provincial Government to establish such schools. The resolution recommended the cottage unit plan, on sufficient land that farming, dairying and poultry raising could be carried on; the girls to receive training in domestic science and the boys to learn trades, in addition to regular school courses.

Conveners' Reports

Mrs. Ross mentioned that Mr. Baker was anxious to have expressions of opinion regarding the proposed School Act, and that the general opinion seemed to be that the suggested units were too large. She would like to see the courses for Normal School and for Matriculation made the same.

Mrs. Hepburn reported on the Junior Conference.

Mrs. Banner reported that legislation had recently been passed to allow the municipalities to organize into health centres, principally for survey work and prevention of disease, pre- and post-natal care, etc. She mentioned the increased staff at the Ponoka Mental Hospital, and the four lady doctors who had been brought into the Province, two of them going into outlying districts.

All members of the Board were present except Mrs. McNaughton, who was prevented from attending by the illness of her son. A resolution of sympathy was forwarded to her from the meeting.

A VIGOROUS LOCAL

"We have two meetings each month, —an evening meeting, when we meet in the Community Hall along with the U.F.A., and an afternoon meeting when we have a social gathering at one of the member's homes," says a report from the secretary of Progressive U.F.W.A. Local, Miss Reid. "At the evening meetings, after the business is over, we always join the men and have either a debate, Mock Parliament, a speaker or a paper by one of the members. At the afternoon meetings, which are very popular, we have had demonstrations by members on salad making, cake decorating, and sandwich fillings. We have had some splendid

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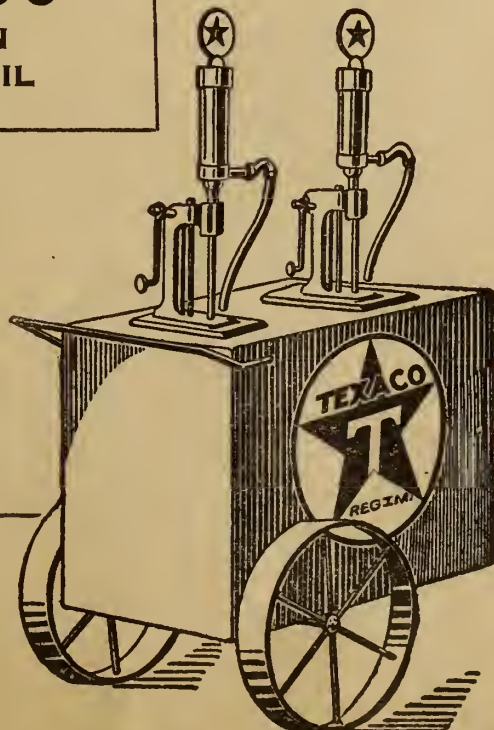
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papers also on Parliamentary rules, making our homes attractive, first aid, mothers' pensions and the value of having a hobby. We began the year with a balance of \$192 in the treasury. On Valentine's Day we had an afternoon card party and made \$10.50, which was sent to the Junior Red Cross. We also sent \$10 to the Woods Home, Calgary, and \$5 to the prohibition fund. In April we had Miss Conroy demonstrating home nursing and first aid from which the ladies derived a great deal of benefit. We sent a delegate to the Junior Conference, and she brought back a very good report. We are having our annual picnic at Gull Lake, and in August a weiner roast and ice cream social to help the men's finances. We have a committee for visiting the sick. A fine spirit prevails amongst the members, and our meetings are always interesting. Officers for the year are Mrs. Gottschlich, president; Mrs. W. P. Young, vice-president; and Miss Reid, secretary."

MOST ENJOYABLE COURSE

"We have just finished three days of the most enjoyable course we have ever had," writes Mrs. Wm. Turley, secretary of Travers U.F.W.A. Local. "We had sixteen enrolled for the basketry course and made twenty-six articles. We are not sure which we enjoyed most, Mrs. Peake or the course; anyway we were so interested all three days that we almost forgot to eat our lunch."

CLEAR \$50 AT SOCIAL

Delia U.F.W.A. Local cleared over \$50 at their strawberry and ice cream social, held at the home of F. Mittlestead, according to a report forwarded by Mrs. E. Sprouse. Softball, horseshoe pitching, visits to the refreshment booth and the fortune-teller's booth occupied the large crowd for the early part of the evening; later there was dancing and games on the lawn. A heavy rain coming on, however, the evening was brought to a rather early close.

LOSE VALUED MEMBER

The July meeting of Woodville U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. M. Dorward. "It was with a sense of the great loss that our Local has sustained that we met for the first time since the passing of our senior member, Mrs. W. T. Thompson," writes the secretary of the Local, Miss E. Stearns. "Although prevented by ill health from attending our meetings in the past year, 'Mother' Thompson was keenly interested in the work and in everything pertaining to the good of the community."

LOUGHEED LOCAL

Lougheed U.F.W.A. Local met recently at the home of Mrs. Beaton, with a splendid attendance. Mrs. Rees gave her report of the Provincial convention of Sedgewick constituency, which was very interesting, says a report in the *Sedgewick Sentinel*. Mrs. Harold Probst gave a pianoforte selection, and the secretary read the monthly bulletin, by the convener of social welfare, Mrs. Carlson. Mrs. M. Coughlin was appointed delegate to the Camrose Federal convention at Camrose. After community singing, the hostess served refreshments, assisted by Mrs. Butcher and Mrs. Sutter.

CADET TRAINING

Two aspects of the nature and the utility of cadet training have recently attracted our special attention.

First, why was the federal department of militia and defence, as long ago as

January, 1909 (over 20 years ago), so anxious that the physical training of pupils in our public schools should receive special attention? This was verily the thin edge of the wedge for as the Hon. J. G. Gardiner stated in a letter (January, 1929) to the secretary of the United Farmers, this physical training was "to be followed, for boys of suitable age and physique, by elementary military drill and rifle shooting on the lines of the already existing and popular Cadet Corps."

In spite of some opposition by the Provincial Government to the introduction of military training into our public schools and our education system, the Federal department persisted and in 1912 an agreement was made between the Provincial education department and the Federal Department of Militia and Defence. Thus we have a distinct intervention of a Federal department in the important Provincial problem of public education. We wonder if this is not distinctly "ultra vires," and if such an attempt had been made by a Federal department to introduce or assist any form of religious or ethical training,

would this not have been pointed out and violently opposed, by the churches in particular?

Since 1909 the Cadet movement in our public schools has grown considerably and the military influence has been allowed to increase as the many reports in our daily press of cadet inspections recently clearly evidence.

The passage of 20 years has largely changed the character of military tactics and usages. Of what use would cadet training be in the modern warfare referred to in the article "The Two-Hour War" which appeared in *The Western Producer* of June 13? Hence our objections to cadet training in our public schools and in our education system are two-fold: (1) As being so much under the control of the Federal Department of Militia and Defence it is ultra vires; (2) under modern conditions of warfare it is obsolete, out of date and utterly useless.

Physical training and discipline are (or should be) altogether apart from this question of military influence in our educational system, and should not enter into the discussion.—A.L.H. in *The Western Producer*.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

The Junior U.F.A. Advances to Greater Things

Two Years' Progress—And Why We Cannot Afford to Rest on Our Oars

Dear Juniors:

During the past two and a half years there have been great strides made in the Junior Organization—we have increased greatly in membership and in number of Locals; we have been given this page in the official organ of our Association; we send delegates to the Senior Convention; our President and Vice-President are officially in attendance at the Convention, and our President attends the Senior U.F.A. Board meetings. Our Junior Conferences are growing bigger and better each year—many contests are sponsored by the Seniors during the year and are brought to a close at the Conference, and they lend a great deal of interest to that already intensely interesting week.

All this spells progress—it shows that we are speedily going forward, reaching out to better things. Much has been accomplished since the inception of the Junior Branch—but still much remains to be done. We cannot afford to rest on our oars, content with what has been done; we cannot afford to stop, to take any rest, for as surely as we do we will slip backward. We are in a similar position to little Alice, when she was touring that eventful land on the other side of the Looking Glass, and, in company with the Duchess, was trying to get out of the woods before dark. She had been running for hours and hours, going at what she considered her very speediest, but didn't seem to be getting any change of scenery, and the explanation came when the Duchess said: "You will have to go twice as fast as this to get anywhere!" So, while we may think we are going at a pretty fair rate, we can still "step on it" a little harder without breaking any speed limits, and if we are

going to continue with the progress we have made, we will have to do just that.

When this letter reaches you, there will be a new secretary in Central Office, for I am leaving within the next two weeks, and I want to leave with you this parting thought—that if the Junior Branch of the United Farmers of Alberta is going to do its part in ushering in a new era, when justice and equity shall reign, and organization and co-operation shall take the place of individualism and competition, it is up to each individual member to co-operate with the other members to this end. If we are truly seeking to "better the world, and make things over," we will have to work. Do not sit back, content to let others do it all, nor tell yourself that you cannot do anything—remember that, "he who tries to do something and fails, is infinitely better than he who tries to do nothing, and succeeds." "Just buckle right in and tackle the thing," and you'll be surprised to find how easy it is to do almost anything you want to do.

Much good had been done through the Junior U.F.A. in the past, but you must press forward—

"... ever reaping something new,
That which we have done but earnest,
Of the things we yet shall do."

May the Junior Branch flourish like the green bay tree, and I will ever watch with deep, sympathetic interest your progress and achievements, and I will always look upon the time I spent in the service of the Junior Branch as one of the happiest times of my life.

Very sincerely yours,

EDNA M. HULL.

PLAN INTERESTING CONTESTS

The last meeting of the Stanmore Juniors was held on July 6th in the schoolhouse. Mrs. Burton, Senior Advisor, offered prizes for two contests, the Juniors to select their own contests. After much discussion it was decided

that the boys have a pressed leaf contest and the girls a thrift contest.

HOLD CANDY SALE

On the evening of June 8th, the Brownfield Juniors, in conjunction with the Seniors' weiner supper, held a candy sale, at which was realized the sum of \$3.50. Two delegates were sent to the Co-operative Institute at Olds, and gave very splendid reports on their return. A dance was held on the evening of July 10th.

HOLD SUCCESSFUL BAZAAR

The Rosewood Juniors held a bazaar and fish pond recently, realizing the sum of \$17.95. Dresses, etc., were sold at the bazaar and the children were all well pleased with the articles in the fish pond, as the crowds of boys and girls around the pond testified. The money made is to be used toward paying the expenses of a camping trip.

DALEMEAD JUNIORS

The Dalemead Juniors are very wide awake and have been enjoying their Junior activities during the past few months very much. The membership is increasing quite rapidly, and the picnic held at Bowness proved very delightful and successful. Delegates from the Local were sent to the Conference and to the Co-operative Institute, and their reports, which were given at the last meeting, held at the home of Mrs. D. L. Wheeler, were most interesting.

TO DEBATE SCHOOL BILL

"We Juniors held our meeting recently" reports the secretary of Crocus Plains Junior Local, Miss Marjory Goodbrand, "and Miss Helen Zinn and I gave our reports of the Convention. It was decided to hold a dance on August 2nd at the school, and to raffie off a fountain pen, for which we are selling tickets at present. We also intend to put on a debate on 'The Proposed New School Act', we older Juniors taking part."

WILLOWDALE JUNIORS

The Willowdale Junior Local have now a membership of eighteen paid up at Central, and this year sent two delegates to the Junior Conference. In order to do this they put on a very successful concert and dance in the latter part of April. The Junior Local co-operated with the two senior Locals and celebrated Dominion Day with a very enjoyable picnic. A dance was held in the evening; the hall was filled to capacity and quite a little sum of money was realized. The Juniors also elected one of their members, Ronald Blades, as delegate to the Vermilion Institute of Co-operation. At the last meeting the Conference delegates reported, and gave a full account of the activities during that most educational and much enjoyed week at the University of Alberta.

The U.F.A.

(Contributed by Burlington Juniors)
U is for union, in which there is strength,
Each man with his brother, a chain of strong links.
United we stand—divided we fall—
So said the greatest statesman of all.
F is for farmer, who feeds the world. How?
By the toil of his hands and the sweat of his brow.
All hail! noble farmer, thy monument stands,
In the hearts of the people of all the known lands.
A's for Alberta, whose sweet sunny skies
Smile down on the wheat fields which gladden our eyes;
Pride of our Homeland, open and wide,
Dear Sunny Alberta, our hope and our pride.

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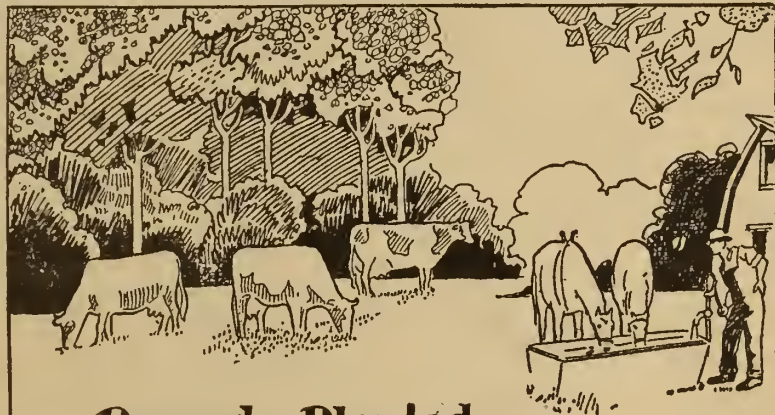
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Cherries, large Bing, July & Aug. 3.00
Cherries, Royal Ann, July & Aug. 2.00
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Plums, Preserving, July & Aug. 1.25
Green Gages, July & Aug. 1.25
Damsons, July & Aug. 1.50
Italian Prunes, August. 1.00
Italian Prunes, flats, August. .75
German Prunes, flats, August. .65
Early Apples, 40 lb. net, July & Aug. 1.75
Later Apples, dom. pack, 40 lb. net, Spt. & Oct. 1.00
Quince, 20 lb. net, Sept. 1.25
Crab Apples, 40 lb. net, Sept. 1.50
Early Pears, sweet & juicy, 40 lb. net, Aug. 1.75
Early Bartletts, Fancy, 40 lb. net, Aug. 2.00
Early Bartlett, C grade, 40 lb. net, Aug. 1.75
Pears, Dom. Pack., 40 lb. net, Aug. 1.50
Bosc Pears, delicious, F.C., 40 lb. net, Sept. & Oct. 2.00
Winter Pears, C Grade, 40 lb. net, Sep. & Oct. 2.00
F.O.B. Shipping point. Express Charges to Alberta points average 63 cents per crate on all soft fruit; on Apples and Pears \$1.35 per box.
We allow 10 cents per crate off on all Berries sent in through the Farmers Co-op. Wholesale or your Local Secretary; 5 cents on all other fruits. Raps. and Logans. are a short crop; don't delay you orders. Reference, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank, Mission, B.C.
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CAR ORDER BOOK CHANGES

(Continued from page 21)

hundred and eighty-five, or in this section. (S. 182, ss. 4, amended.)

Provided, however, that the Board may order the restoration to the car order book of any order cancelled by the railway agent contrary to the provisions of the act. Such restored order shall be given, as nearly as may be possible, the same order of precedence as it would have enjoyed if such cancellation had not been made." (New.)

To Remove Proxy Abuse

It will be observed that sub-section one of 179 provides that the car order book must be established and must always be open at each shipping point and that every order for a car for grain must be entered in the book. The proxy system under which so much abuse prevailed is now greatly modified and section 180 above provides that every order for a car must be made by the applicant in person or by his agent and the agent must be authorized in writing—he must be a resident in the vicinity of the shipping point and the proxy form must be deposited with the railway agent.

Section 3 of 180 provides that no one may act as an agent for more than one applicant at a time. A farmer, therefore, may order one car for himself and one car on the proxy system for a farmer actually having the grain. Sub-section 2 of 182 makes very clear that orders for cars must not be made until the applicant is, at the time of making of such order, the actual owner of a carlot of grain. When a farmer signs the car order book for a car now, he must sign in triplicate, that is, three forms, the railway agent will keep two of the forms and the third will be given to the applicant or his agent. This is to enable the reconstruction of the book in case of damage or theft, and constitutes a receipt upon which complaint may be based in the event of injustice. As soon as the car arrives at the station it is the duty of the agent to inform the applicant of the arrival of the car and under section 185, sub-section 1, the applicant must within three hours after such notice announce his intention and ability to load said car. After declaring his intention as above stated, he shall then—see Section 3 of 185—be required to commence loading within twenty-four hours or suffer cancellation of the car order.

Country Elevators' Two Cars

The only exception to the provision that one car only shall be allotted to each applicant at any one time is in the case of a country elevator, which, under Section 186, sub-section 1, receives two cars on each allotment. This provision was discussed at some length and some of the members contended that this was a discrimination in favor of the country elevators. It was pointed out, however, that in many cases Wheat Pool as well as other line elevators which were taking in any reasonable amount of street wheat in addition to their regular special binned wheat, would be in danger of being plugged unless a sufficient supply of cars were provided to take care of this street wheat.

As a matter of fact, the advice we received from the Board of Grain Commissioners was that at several points they felt that the provision for two cars to each elevator at each allotment would not be sufficient to take care of the street wheat. The Committee, however, decided to try the proposed change for a year and if necessary a further amendment at the next session could be dis-

cussed. In order to meet the opposition of those who thought that two cars to each allotment was unfair, the Board was given power under Sub-section 2 of the same section to cancel or suspend the privilege to the elevators of two cars and to restrict them to one at any point where it appeared expedient to do so. The penalties providing for offences under the car order book sections are serious and all farmers should make themselves thoroughly familiar with their rights and be sure to take the fullest advantage of them this year.

NOTE WELL:

No longer is the car order book dependent upon demand—it now must be opened whether there is a demand for it or not and every applicant for a car must have his name upon the book.

Protein Grading

Mr. Coote in his last article to *The U.F.A.* drew attention to the recommendation of the committee on the subject of protein grading of wheat, which recommendation pointed out that the National Research Council made an exhaustive survey of the United States system of paying premiums for high protein wheat and reflect the same back to the growers. The committee considered this report and recommended that the National Research Council should make what provision was necessary to bring it to the attention of and make it available to interested persons. We strongly recommended that all farmers interested in protein grading should write at once to the National Research Council at Ottawa, requesting a copy of this report. They will find it quite progressive and informative. In the meantime it is recommended that the Research Council be requested to conduct a personal survey of the major European markets in connection with the effect of protein grading on those markets, and report before the next session of Parliament.

The Canada Grain Act is in real need of a complete revision and it is recommended that such a revision take place at the next session of Parliament. The committee had not sufficient time to undertake this great task in addition to its other work this year.

Mixing at Montreal

As evidence was produced before us, showing that a certain amount of mixing of American and Canadian grain took place at the port of Montreal, and in order to get full information on this subject, the committee recommended that officials of the Board continue and extend the practice of drawing samples of all grades of grain moving out of the ports of Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John, destined for overseas. The evidence indicated that there is mixing of Canadian Durum with American Durum, but did not justify the assertion that any mixing of Western hard red spring wheat existed.

Grading of Oats

The committee recommended that in the grading of oats grown in the Western Inspection Division, a dockage for the removal of small weed seeds shall be used instead of the present practice of reducing the grade on account of such weeds. It is believed that this will prevent the practice of:

(1) degrading good oats because of the presence of some small weed seeds; (2) enable the buyer of oats in Eastern Canada or elsewhere to secure clean oats of the grade.

Barley Grades

The Manitoba Wheat Pool has been doing some splendid work improving the quality of the barley in that Province and in developing a market therefor. As a result of its efforts the act has now been amended to clarify and strengthen the definition of the various barley grades. These may require to be dealt with in a later article.

We also instructed the Board of Grain Commissioners to study the recommendation of the Brown Royal Commission in respect of the licensing of the operators of country elevators and to be in a position to recommend amended legislation or otherwise at the next session. It was felt by the committee that to ask the new Board to undertake the licensing of the operators of all country elevators, several thousand in number, at once, was to place too heavy a task upon it, and while the committee rather favored this action, they decided not to impose this duty on the Board for the time being.

Inspection at Transfer Elevators

Due to the feeling that tampering with Canadian wheat at the transfer elevators is possible, the committee recommended that the Board should consider having an inspector at all transfer elevators between the Head of the Lakes and seaboard points, in order that the quality of the grades as fixed by the final inspection would be maintained.

The verbatim report of the evidence upon which the foregoing is based is now in the hands of the printer. All farmers will find much useful and interesting information therein and should place their orders early with the King's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario.

LATIN AND GREEK

"For my own part, I spent in youth a considerable proportion of my time upon Latin and Greek, which I now consider to have been almost completely wasted. Classical knowledge afforded me no help whatever in any of the problems with which I was concerned in later life. Like ninety-nine per cent of those who were taught the classics, I never acquired sufficient proficiency to read them for pleasure. I learned such things as the genitive of 'supellex', which I have never been able to forget, . . . its utility to me, has been strictly confined to affording me the present illustration. On the other hand, what I learned of mathematics and science has been not only of immense utility, but also of great intrinsic value, as affording subjects of contemplation and reflection, and touchstones of truth in a deceitful world. This is, of course, in part a personal idiosyncrasy; but I am sure that a capacity to profit by the classics is a still rarer idiosyncrasy among modern men. France and Germany also have valuable literatures; their languages are easily learnt, and are useful in many practical ways. The ease for French and German, as against Latin and Greek, is therefore overwhelming. . . . Much of the value of the Greek tradition can be conveyed to people who do not know Greek; and as for the Latin tradition, its value is not really very great."—Hon. Bertrand Russell in *Education and the Good Life*.

AN ILLUSTRATED SERMON

A sign on the door of a church read: "Preaching tonight. Subject, 'Do you Know What Hell Is?' Come and hear our new organist."—Exchange.

GAP WIDENS BETWEEN CLASSES

"The wealth of the country is being concentrated in the hands of a limited number of corporations and limited number of individuals," Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts declared in a speech in the United States Senate.

He submitted figures from Joseph S. McCoy, most famous of government actuaries, to sustain the charge.

Between 1922 and 1927 the number of individuals with incomes exceeding \$1,000,000 increased over 400 per cent; incomes exceeding \$100,000, 174.5 per cent; between \$50,000 and \$100,000, 87.2 per cent; between \$10,000 and \$50,000, 66.1.

Incomes below \$10,000, reported to the Treasury, actually decreased 27 per cent.

The tendency is the same among corporations, according to this authority.

In 1926, the 239,086 corporations with net incomes below \$50,000 earned \$2,071,911,091 less than 214 corporations which had net incomes in the \$5,000,000 class.

The actuary predicts that the returns for this year will show an even stronger tendency toward concentration.

The concentration is of course proceeding very rapidly in Canada also.

MAKING WAR ON FALSEHOOD

"Nothing could be more tiresomely old and exploded than the forced comparison of 'destructive' and 'constructive.' It is exactly what can be alleged against any idea in the world; for all have their 'destructive' and 'constructive' aspects or tendencies. Obviously, to deny a falsehood is to reach a clearer affirmation of the truth. . . . Every advance in thought has been denounced and feared as destructive, and necessarily it has had that effect. It has smashed previous notions that were erroneous. It has cleared away debris in order the better to erect new structures of lasting truth. The critic, the truthseeker, the pathfinder, is inevitably a destroyer. . . . Men who fought the battles of political liberty were engaged in a work of destruction, toppling thrones of oppression, striking down the old barriers that kept man from full realization of himself. And those who destroyed despotism thereby affirmed and made way for liberty. They could not do one without doing the other. It is not necessary, by the way, that a man should justify himself by constructing a complete, detailed system of thought or political life or social organization. It is enough if he helps to bring to light some sound general principles, some important leading truths, some rights that have previously been withheld from his fellows. Not everyone can do the immense work of a Darwin. Not everyone can be creative in the highest sense. But short of this a man can be useful, he can place himself intelligently on the side of progress, he can serve, though it be humbly, in the general warfare upon 'bunk'."—E. Haldeman-Julius.

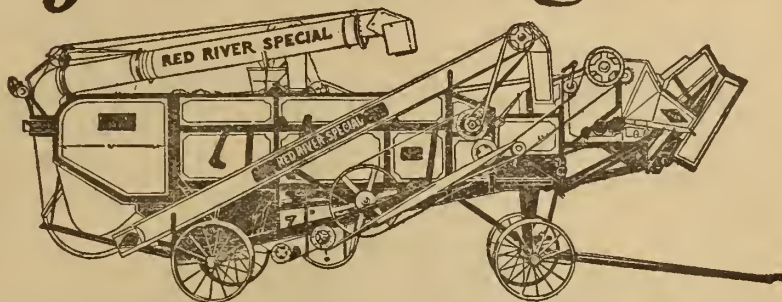
HIS JOBS

Tomasso: "How is your son doing these days?"

Tobasso: "Fine. He gets \$100 for teaching the latest dances two evenings a week. Then, of course, he gets his \$2.75 a day in the lunch room."

"The most dangerous demagogues are the clever conservatives who despise the people."—Bagshot.

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Like all of them, the 28 x 46 is built to last with rust-resisting Armco Ingot Iron, Bridge Truss Construction, and other advanced features, fully in line with the Nichols & Shepard standard of high quality building.

Also the Carter Disc Recleaner—that ends the loss from dockage—is offered as special equipment—another great improvement first offered by Nichols & Shepard.

If you grow grain, you will want to know more about it. Send coupon for our new book: "More Than Ever The Finest, Fastest, Cleanest Thresher." It tells the story. . . .

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NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Falsehoods Concerning the Livestock Pool Contract

"An Advocate of True Co-operation" Uses Anti-Co-operative Paper to Misdemeanor Producers—What the Facts Are

In the July issue of the *Cream Producer*, which admittedly is published through the instrumentality of Burns & Co., Limited, a letter is written to the Editor and signed by "An Advocate of True Co-operation" in which the following reference is made to the Livestock Pool Contract.

"The same may be said of the new Livestock contract. I would advise every farmer to take that contract form home and read it over several times before he signs his name on it. If he does this, he will notice that once the contract is signed, he is powerless and in the same position I was and that hundreds of others are now in. He will have to sell his stock when the Association wants it. He will have to deliver it twenty miles from his place if they say so. It will not be possible for the man who signs a Livestock Pool contract to sell a cow to the butcher in his local town without the consent in writing from the Association. He cannot hold an auction sale without getting consent in writing from the Association. He cannot borrow any money on his stock unless he notifies the Association in writing and in January in each year he will have to give the Pool notice in writing of the number of head of livestock he will have during the year. Some guess—eh?

"I would also like the man who is thinking of signing a Livestock Contract to pay particular attention to No. 18 clause on the contract. He should read that one until he understands it and if he will sign the contract after so doing, he will have no one to blame but himself.

"I trust I have not taken up too much space in the paper. I hate to do this but I am convinced that it is my duty. We will never have true co-operation here as long as we submit to being ear-tagged and branded as the property of a few officials who want us only to wring the sweat out of our hides.

"(Signed) An Advocate of True Co-Operation."

Head Office Statement

The following is an official statement from the head office of the Alberta Livestock Pool in respect to these false and misleading charges:

As far as a contract signer being "powerless" is concerned, that is a ridiculous statement to make. Instead of being "powerless," the contract signer who is honest is given all the power in the world of dealing with the dishonest member who breaks faith with him.

If a man believes in co-operation and undertakes, along with thousands of other members, to create expensive marketing facilities for the marketing of livestock produced by all the members, then he should be assured that all the members intend to keep faith with their association. The contract, instead of being a handicap, is really

his only protection. It is like an insurance policy against the odd member that might become a traitor to his association.

The contract is the association's main strength and power, and since the association merely represents thousands of producers striving in an organized way towards a common goal, then the member who signs the contract becomes a man of power instead of a powerless drop in the bucket, as he is today when bartering alone and isolated with a powerful and well entrenched capitalistic marketing system.

Some Specific Statements

We will now deal with some of the specific statements contained in this letter. The letter states:

(a) "He will have to sell his stock when the Association wants it."

There is positively nothing in the new contract which gives the Pool the right to come and take a man's livestock whenever they want it.

(b) "He will have to deliver it twenty miles from his place if they say so."

True the new contract naturally does not set out the exact distance of each shipping point from every livestock producer. It would obviously be impossible to do so. Every livestock producer can rest assured that he will have less difficulty in shipping through the Pool than he has without the Pool.

(c) The letter states "that it will not be possible to sell a cow to the local butcher."

So far as selling livestock to a butcher is concerned, Clause 3 Sub-section B of the new contract is worded to protect the Pool from producers who might dispose of their livestock for marketing purposes through the medium of a drover butcher. In all cases of sales to a bona fide local butcher, there will be no interference whatever on the part of the Association.

(d) The same answer applies to the obtaining of a consent in writing from the association to the holding of an auction sale.

(e) "With respect to borrowing money on his livestock."

Any livestock producer has a perfect right to mortgage his livestock. For the association records, however, he is supposed to afterwards notify the association of the fact that he has borrowed money on the security of his livestock. This is covered by Clause 9 of the contract.

(f) The new contract does not say that a livestock producer must give the pool notice in writing "of the number of head of stock he will have during the ensuing year."

By Clause 19 the producer agrees that he will in January of each year, when requested by the association, furnish a statement of the kind and amount of livestock which he expects to SELL in

the year succeeding the date of such notice. The estimate of the available supplies to be sold is of inestimable value to the association.

So far as Clause 18 is concerned, we must confess that we can not understand what the writer of the article in question is driving at. Clause 18 simply gives the association the right to apply for an injunction to prevent further breaches by a producer who has already committed a breach of his contract.

The new livestock marketing agreement was ratified at the annual meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers Association, held early this year. *The same underlying principles are contained in the new contract as exist in the contracts of most successful co-operative marketing organizations both in Canada and in foreign countries.*

Protects Against Disloyal Member

The contract assures the farmer that he will not have to bear the burden of the disloyal members. As a sort of insurance policy, the contract has been utilized not so much to bind the loyal member, as to protect him. As the marketing agreement is the main strength of a co-operative association, so we may expect that it will be on this point that our enemies will launch their bitterest and most vicious attack. Of course if the Livestock Pool were not going to be a factor in obtaining greater financial returns for the producers of livestock, we might not expect much opposition to our movement.

We welcome opposition because it is bona fide proof that we are making real progress towards our objective. The army of organized livestock producers is increasing in number day by day. As our strength increases, so increases our power of obtaining for our members, higher and better prices for their cattle, hogs and sheep.

Local Pool Meetings

The annual meeting of the St. Paul Co-operative Livestock Marketing Association was held in the Parish Hall at St. Paul, July 11th. Owing to wet weather and bad roads the attendance was not as large as was expected. However, those present were keenly interested in the affairs of the Association.

The new manager, Stanley Shaw, is receiving strong support and the volume of business done has just about doubled since April 1st, when the change of management took place.

H. N. Stearns, Vice-President of the Pool, addressed the meeting and was well received. The co-operative packing plant idea in this Association is receiving strong support. During the four following days Mr. Stearns and W. Lukaszewicz addressed a number of meetings in the Association's territory and found strong support for the Pool everywhere.

Meetings were held at Vilna, Bellis, Stry and Smoky Lake. This territory is being reorganized and bids fair to develop a strong shipping association.

On July 20th a meeting of the Waskatenau Co-operative Associations was held in Waskatenau hall. Mr. Stearns addressed the meeting, after which a number of farmers joined the Association. The sign-up is coming along fine in this

District. The Association is shipping nearly all of the stock that goes out, and the shipper, the popular old-timer at the co-operative shipping game, Bill Warr, expects a heavy sign up in this district.

The Waskatenau Co-operative Store is also flourishing, doing a good business and undergoing rapid expansion.

The meetings to be reported later include a series from July 22nd to August 4th. These are by Mr. Stearns and Mr. Lukasawicz, in the Waskatenau, Egremont and Mazepa associations' territories.

Sign-up Campaign Progresses Well Throughout Province

Large Associations in Southern Alberta Get Behind Pool Contract

The sign-up campaign is progressing well all over the Province. Reports of meetings are uniformly satisfactory. The canvass is meeting with success where carried out, but in some districts owing to the farm work it seems impossible to get the actual canvass carried on until a slacker season is at hand. All canvassers signing up old members by August 1st should be sure to get their contracts in to the Pool Central Office immediately, so as to save the membership fees for the signers. Old members signing up after August 1st pay the same \$2 membership fee as new members.

Southern Alberta, the home of the mixed commodity Pools which handle hay, grass seeds, as well as livestock, are all accepting the new contract and the policy of the Provincial organization in the next sign-up period. On July 13th the Pincher Creek Association voted to discontinue handling livestock under their own contract on December 31st, 1929, and to sign up their own members on the Livestock Pool contract. Brooks Co-operative Association has just held a series of seven meetings in its territory to get the information to its members preparatory to its annual meeting and at all seven meetings after full explanations were made, the members in attendance expressed their desire to go into the new project. On Friday, July 26th, the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association had its annual meeting in Lethbridge, and voted almost unanimously to get behind the new policy of the Livestock Pool under its new contract. Southern Alberta has 1635 members and is the largest co-operative Association of its kind in the Province.

NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL



(Continued from page 19)

beautiful and most of the Pool members turned out as well as quite a number of others, despite the fact that there was a big celebration on at Midway, which is less than twenty miles away. Bridesville district is in the southern portion of British Columbia along the International Boundary line about midway between Alberta and the Pacific.

THE STANDARD

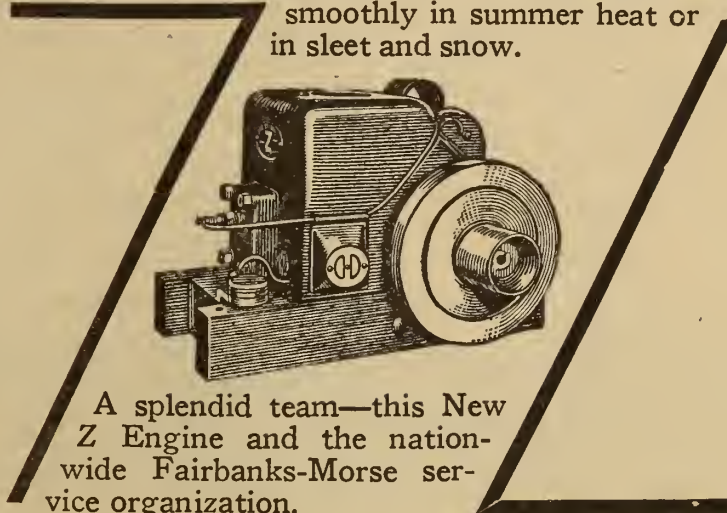
Pat: I never claimed that I was very well educated, but could you explain to me the sentence, "The Standard of Ignorance?"

Mike: To give you a clear idea, I would explain it this way. For instance, a man belongs, or is a member of a great

the new  **a greatly improved** **the new**  **engine at an even lower price!**

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organization, known all over the world as "The Canadian Wheat Pool," and if such a man sues himself "being a member of the organization, that would be the Standard of Ignorance."

How the Pool Payment Has Been Distributed

The distribution of the second interim Wheat Pool payment is as follows:

By Alberta Pool, \$8,038,622.05 on 66,481,260 bushels of wheat.

By Saskatchewan Pool, \$25,941,414.17 on 157,901,672 bushels of wheat; \$710,627.72 on 8,398,956 bushels of oats; \$401,124.63 on 6,293,178 bushels of barley; \$352,976.15 on 1,022,529 bushels of flax; \$182,476.80 on 2,356,392 bushels of rye.

By Manitoba Pool, \$1,950,000.00 on wheat; \$445,000.00 on barley; \$110,000.00 on oats; \$20,000.00 on rye; \$50,000.00 on flax.

(See also page 12)

Great Interest Shown in Wheat Pool Election

While there has not been much publicity given to the election of Wheat Pool delegates in the press of the Province, members of the organization are apparently taking an intense interest in this election. Fifty-seven contests are being held out of a total of seventy, there being thirteen delegates elected by acclamation. Up to the 23rd of July, 4,462 ballots were cast as compared to the total of 2,000 last year. As the election will not be concluded before August 15th, it is reasonable to expect that the number of Pool members voting this year will be a record breaker for all times.

Every member of the Wheat Pool has been furnished with a ballot and with a list of the candidates for the position of delegate in his sub-district. The ballot must be marked in the preferential manner, that is by placing the figure "1" after first choice and "2" after second choice and so on. This ballot must be mailed to the head office of the Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary, and must reach destination by 5 o'clock on August 15th. The wide-spread interest being taken in this election is a matter of satisfaction to the organization; it shows that the members are keenly interested.

New Pool Locals

C. H. Thomas, of Bowden, is now chairman of the Betchton Wheat Pool local and John Erickson, also of Bowden, is secretary.

W. D. Taylor, of Moyerton, is now secretary of the Moyerton Wheat Pool local.

Brownvale local has been organized with D. H. Koelln as chairman and W. J. Williams as secretary. Their address is Brownvale, Alberta.

Wardlaw Wheat Pool local has been organized with J. R. Hannaford of Wardlaw as chairman and H. P. Herd, also of Wardlaw, as secretary.

Whole Province Is Affected by Drouth

Only Irrigated Areas Escape—Early and Very Light Harvest Indicated

The year 1929 will go down on the records as one of the driest ever experienced by the Province of Alberta, according to reports received by the Wheat Pool. There does not appear to be any particular section of the entire Province, excepting of course the irrigated areas, which has not suffered from the devastating drouth. The result will be that about half a crop will be threshed this fall. There are some districts with fair crop. Parts of the Peace River district report that the grain looks fairly promising and some parts of Southern Alberta have good crops on exhibit, but taking things as a whole, prospects are not good. The way wheat has stood up under continuous drouth in some districts has been surprising, but with no rain in July much improvement cannot be expected. An early and light harvest is indicated and there will not be much harvest labor required.

Coarse grains have suffered along with wheat and even worse in many instances.

A VISITOR TO LIVESTOCK POOL

J. K. King, secretary of the Canadian Co-operative Livestock Producers with headquarters in Toronto, was a visitor in Alberta during the week of July 15th. In order to get a first hand knowledge of Livestock conditions in Alberta, Mr. King visited several parts of the Province in company with A. B. Claypool, President of the Alberta Livestock Pool. Mr. King was greatly pleased with the progress of the present sign-up campaign and stated that Alberta had the largest membership of six provincial associations that comprise the Canadian Livestock Producers' Association.

Co-operative Milk Co.

"The Venturer" in "Alberta Labor News"

As I gave due notice last week, my subject this morning will be The Co-operative Milk Company.

From time immemorial, and in this ease that means for the last twenty-five years, a small group of folks in this city (I mean of course the city of Calgary) have looked rather dreamily at the idea of co-operative enterprise.

Now it so happened that some months ago, the writer, browsing as is his wont among the financial papers, came across a news item showing that the milk and ice cream business was being merged at an alarming rate. Perhaps I will put this into rather more elementary language. What I mean is this: That a group of financiers, I suppose from Wall Street (all financiers come from Wall Street) had been watching the milk business, had seen that it was a goodly child, and decided to take it into the family of trusts. The item went on to show how such and such a company in the city of Toronto was gobbling up all the other companies, and how in the course of a very few years, they had accumulated over and above buildings and lands, about

a million dollars worth of government bonds.

Those Sixteen Fireplaces

Since that time the merging has gone at a galloping pace, and today an independent milk company is as rare as one of my own ancestors. I also learned by browsing (you should try this browsing in the financial papers my dear reader, it's got *Guliver's Travels* beat a mile for wonders) that the proprietors of the milk plants in Calgary and Edmonton had started on nothing some years ago, have now got magnificent plants, and one of them lived in a house in which there were sixteen fireplaces. Now some of my acquaintances I am told are very proud of the fact that they have one fireplace in their cottage, I mean eh—bungalow, and some of the dairy farmers in this district have even got a Ford, but in my wildest dreams, I cannot picture a dairy farmer, after he has got every cent of profit coming to him by joining the "Pool," having more than two fireplaces, but it was told me as "Gospel Truth" that the man in question had sixteen fireplaces in his house. Some day, perhaps when I get the old age pension, I will go to some secluded spot, and try to figure out how many bottles of milk it will take to build sixteen fireplaces. Perhaps you might get that brilliant child of yours, who knows algebra, euclid, and the law of relativity, to work out how many bottles of milk with .00001 profit on each bottle it would take to build sixteen fireplaces.

Well, I had better get on with my subject. We, that is they, the Calgary and District Milk Producers, Ltd., are now building an up-to-date milk plant in this city (Calgary) and we, the milk consumers, are taking our part in it. Perhaps I had better elucidate; I don't think that is the word, but I mean, make it plain.

The Co-operative Milk Company are now putting up a plant—an up-to-date plant, with the very latest brand of machinery, through which will pass the very best brand of milk (none of your skyblue stuff); this plant is estimated to cost one hundred thousand dollars. Of this sum the major part will be borrowed by virtue of the Co-operative Marketing Act from the government. The rest will be provided by the dairy farmers and the milk consumers. Efforts are now being made, and they will be successful, where by \$15,000 of this will be sold to the consumers. Three thousand \$5.00 shares bearing interest at seven per cent and carrying with them bonus rights are now being disposed of. What I mean by bonus is that in accordance with the amount of milk a customer share-holder purchases, the profits will be apportioned with this proviso, that 50 per cent of such profits will go to the dairy farmers who supply the milk.

The latest equipment that money can buy is now on order. The horses, harness and wagons are bought, so all that is required is the wholehearted co-operation of those who at every convention are talking about co-operative effort.

Just one word more, Mr. Editor. This plant will be **UNIONIZED**. (Heavy black type for that). It is understood and agreed that the workers in this plant will be treated like human beings and belong to a **UNION**.

We've got the milk, we've got the plant, and by the time the wagons are on the street, we feel quite satisfied that we'll get the support. With the start of this enterprise another link will have been forged and with the success of it will come other openings which at the present

time are regarded as being only the manifestations of diseased brains such as those possessed by the "VENTURER."

U.F.A. Veterans' Section

(The Legion Rally)

An interesting incident happened yesterday in the course of my duties. A returned soldier returned from the war after being blown up in France. Finding his health failing him he returned to England in the hope that the mild climate would benefit him. Soon after he arrived, he was found to be so sick that he was admitted to an institution where he was given treatment for a mental condition and latterly for a T.B. condition. Being unable to get satisfaction by correspondence, he finally returned to Calgary and applied through the Soldier Adviser for consideration for pension disabilities. Whilst waiting for a decision on account of his pension, deportation proceedings were taken against him. Upon appearing for the defence, we find that a man returning to his native country, and not reporting to the Canadian authorities within one year, loses his Canadian citizenship. If he does report, the Canadian representative can carry him from year to year until a maximum of five years is reached. I feel that this is not generally known.

The Association intends to fight these deportation proceedings upon the grounds that the disability which is the cause of the man being subject to deportation was incurred through service with the Canadian army.

Our contention is that the man's hospitalization in Britain prevented him returning to Canada until now, where he has come to contest his case. A man's Canadian nationality should commence with his service for the country, in our opinion.

CANADIANS EAT MOST BUTTER

Canadians are the world's greatest butter eaters. A recent compilation made by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics shows that the total consumption of butter in Canada last year was 283,000,000 pounds or a per capita consumption for the year of 29.31 pounds, an increase of nearly half a pound per head of population compared with 1927.

The people of the United States evidently have not the same predilection for butter as their neighbors to the north for their per capita consumption is about 18 pounds per year.

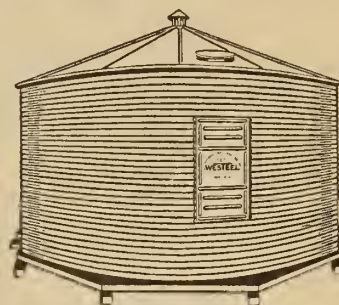
Butter production in Canada is one of the principal branches of dairying, an industry with a gross annual turnover of over \$250,000,000 and continually expanding. While the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are the largest producers of butter and other dairy products in Canada, all the other Provinces are large contributors to the total dairy output. The growth of all branches of dairying in the Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—has in recent years been very great. Less than 30 years ago those Provinces produced less than 3,000,000 pounds of butter. Last year the total output was nearly 50,000,000 pounds.

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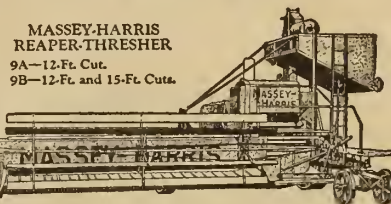
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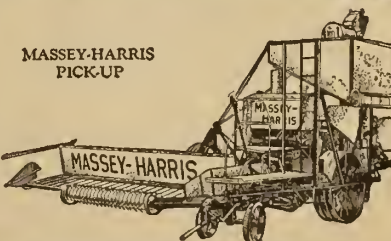
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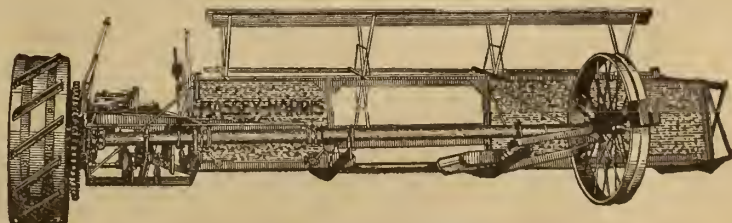
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U.F.A. SPIRIT IN ACADIA

(Continued from page 8)

Junior Branch. Mr. Mills described the Junior U.F.A. as the child of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., and expressed the appreciation which the members of the Junior branch felt in being recognized as a responsible portion of the organization, with representation and a vote on the U.F.A. Central Board.

The Juniors, he said, were banded together for much more than mere amusement. In the rural districts they were the only organization which could offer to the young people advantages comparable to those given by numerous bodies in the towns and cities. Whether farm young people remained on the farm or went to the cities, the preparation for life which they obtained would serve them in good stead. The organization provided splendid opportunities for education and self development. And no matter how brilliant a young man or a young woman might be, if lacking in the ability to co-operate with others, he or she could not make the best out of life, or give the best that could be given to the community. The speaker referred to the great honor which had been conferred on Donald Cameron, Jr., former Junior President, in his election to the Presidency of the Students' Council of the University, and remarked that without his training in the U.F.A. Juniors, Mr. Cameron might never have been led to contemplate the possibility of studying at that institution.

Declaring that the total elimination of war as a feature of modern societies was one of the tasks for which the Juniors wished to prepare themselves, the Junior President deprecated a recent glorification of military ideas by a public man in high position.

Mr. Mills was complimented on his speech by the chairman, and by Mr. Sutherland, who congratulated him particularly on his condemnation of every form of militaristic propaganda.

Mrs. Mary Banner

Mrs. Mary Banner, U.F.W.A. Director for the Constituency, whose indefatigable and successful organization work throughout the constituency was commented on by the chairman, amid general applause, gave a brief and most interesting account of her experiences in touring Acadia. She appealed to all members of Locals everywhere to assist their Local officers in bearing the burden of the work of the Association. Everywhere, she said, there had been found one or two faithful ones ready to do their share, and they needed the encouragement and assistance of the farmers and farm women of their communities. She particularly emphasized the importance of organizing the Juniors, in order that they might be prepared to carry on the work which the Senior membership of today had begun.

W. N. Smith sketched the progress made in the field of Federal affairs since the U.F.A. first elected members to Parliament in 1921, and stated that he had felt it a great privilege to have been a witness in the old Medicine Hat constituency in 1921, of the notable victory by Mr. Gardiner in the by-election which in large measure paved the way for later successes. From the time of the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement had been witnessed a succession of very real achievements for the benefit of agriculture—achievements the importance of which was far from being adequately realized. The speaker said it was possible to find infinitely more inspiration in rural Alberta in such gatherings

as this convention, than at an office desk in the city.

Debate on School Bill

The resolution endorsing the new School Bill occasioned an interesting debate. Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, of Chinook, moved the resolution, which was seconded from half a dozen quarters at once. She could not conceive, she said, of any persons opposing the principles of the bill, once they had been thoroughly grasped. There would be no opposition from those who had the interests of education at heart, once they understood it. It had been remarked by an opponent that the bill was supported by all the women who had been teachers. Surely, if a bill such as this which meant the scrapping of the system they had been brought up to work under, was regarded as an advance by ex-teachers who had become mothers and desired the best opportunities for their own children, that was the soundest kind of argument in its favor. She suggested that *The U.F.A.* should give a page to expressions of opinion by ex-teachers. There was a very real need for supervision. Inspectors had no power except to see that the curriculum was carried out and increase in their number would not solve the problem.

Mr. Woodruff, of Cereal, offered a few criticisms of the bill. He contended that nothing would prevent the best teachers being attracted to the towns and cities unless they were prohibited from paying higher salaries than the rural districts could pay. He did not object to paying adequate salaries, but this problem remained unsolved.

Discussing the subject of taxation and of the equalization of assessment values, George Proudfoot suggested that if crop reports over a period of ten years were taken as the basis of assessment, there would be no need for an assessment board.

J. Higginbotham, of Lone Butte, remarked that money spent on education was a sound investment, and in this matter parsimony would prove unwise policy. Mr. Sutherland remarked that in districts where the U.F.A. was organized there had been almost universal dissatisfaction that the bill had not gone through last session. Why should there be any protest against a plan which was designed, at a cost comparatively very small as compared with many expenditures, to give the coming generation a chance?

David Oake, of Grassy Slope, believed that while town and country might be taxed separately for school purposes, they might be brought together for the purposes of administration. There was no provision for higher education for the rural child. There was real danger that great expenses would be incurred under the new scheme.

Forster Suggests Slogan

Gordon Forster, M.L.A., believed that the slogan, "Equal educational opportunities for all children" would be a worthy one. He pointed out that the new bill does definitely provide for the carrying on of higher education either in the nearest town or by the provision of secondary education in the rural districts. The bill went further to remove inequalities than any previous scheme, and if at any point it was not workable, necessary modification could be made.

Against Protection

Moving the resolution opposing the principle of protection, J. Higginbotham expressed the opinion that if the egg producers would continue to seek to

improve the condition of their industry by other means than the tariff (they had agreed as to the value of pooling), they could accomplish all they hoped for. It was impossible to protect the wheat producer. Why, therefore, prejudice the interests of the chief industry by abandoning the principles of the Association?

Mr. Woodruff believed that British industry had been ruined by free trade, and that it was unwise to take a hard and fast line in tariff matters, while Ira D. Taylor said that though he was a life long free trader he believed that it was impossible to deal on such principles with a country which insisted on a high tariff. Canada could meet a hostile tariff by imposing a high tariff all round on imports into this country, and so, in the long run, might be effective in bringing the hostile tariff down.

Another delegate declared that this would be a policy of "cutting off one's nose to spite one's face," and that the manufacturers would stand to gain at the expense of the rest of the community. He complained that the Canadian Poultry Pool had plunged this matter into politics by taking it to Premier King instead of the Advisory Tariff Board, but Mr. King had shrewdly taken the wind out of their sails by himself referring it to the Board.

The Dog With a Bone

Mr. Sutherland emphasized the un-wisdom of any departure from the principles of the Association in tariff matters. To abandon those principles in a particular case was to behave like the dog which, crossing a stream, saw a reflection of the bone he carried in his mouth, grabbed for the reflection and lost the bone. Here was one of the dangers facing the future of the organization and the cause of the farmers, who should speak with a united voice. If this sort of thing continued, we should be soon asking for all kinds of sectional tariff favors—a tariff on hay and a tariff on sugar, and the whole country would be paying through the nose for its folly.

The only leverage which the U.F.A. members were able to use at Ottawa against increases in the tariff on implements of production and the necessities of life, was their consistency in advocating tariff reduction. What position would these members be in if they turned their coats as soon as some sectional demand were made? They would lose at once 95 per cent of their effectiveness. They would never again be in a position freely to raise their voices in behalf of the principles they had maintained, with hope of real measure of success, at Ottawa. Their inconsistency would be flung in their faces, and the great protected interests would take advantage of their comparative impotence to exact from the farming industry as a whole new and heavy tariff taxes. The value of the influence of the U.F.A. group in preventing enormous increases in the tariff from taking place was alone enormous.

Two resolutions were defeated. The first protested against any further "wasting of life and money to equip expeditions to the polar regions," and the other asked for the setting of a Federal Farm Board "with power to issue credit to the extent of all farm debts, and to receive in return clear title with control of all agricultural assets."

Mrs. A. H. Warr

Mrs. A. H. Warr expressed particular pleasure that the Convention had endorsed the Education Bill. To have been chosen to succeed so eminent a woman as Mrs. Gunn was one of the greatest

honors that could have been conferred upon any one, but it was also a great responsibility. She congratulated the Acadia constituency on its splendid leadership in the persons of Mr. Sutherland and Mrs. Banner, of whom, wherever she had gone, she had heard nothing but the highest praise; and she believed that the farmers of Alberta realized very fully the change in character of their representation at Ottawa which had come since 1921, when a band of members, few in numbers, but able through their devoted labors to accomplish much for agriculture, had been returned—Mr. Gardiner the first of their number.

Mrs. Warr dealt very effectively with a phase of the tariff question which had not been touched upon by other speakers. She was glad, she said, that the principles of free trade and protection had been discussed, and she wished to emphasize the futility and grave danger of the introduction of "retaliation" as a principle in international affairs. It was this spirit which found expression in retaliation in armaments, the constant building of armament wall against armament wall, and bred the spirit of war. The U.F.A. pursued policies which lead in the direction of world peace.

Recalling the fact that the U.F.W.A. has repeatedly gone on record against cadet training in the schools, Mrs. Warr said it was gratifying to note that Lethbridge had abolished this training, and she hoped other communities would follow suit and that it would soon be a thing of the past in Alberta.

Officers Elected

Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: President, Rufus Cates, Oyen; vice-president, Mrs. R. Clarke, Fraser, Chinook. Directors (by sub-divisions): No. 1, S. R. Hooper, Rowley; Mrs. J. McCrimmon, Craigmyle; No. 2, George W. Sturmer, Loyalty; Mrs. D. L. Anderson, Consort. No. 3, Mrs. C. Bishop, Exeel; Robert Shaw, Oyen. No. 4, J. Higginbotham, Lone Butte; Mrs. Harry Cowan, Lone Butte.

Record Convention Held in Acadia Provincial Riding

(From the Oyen News)

The U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. convention, held in Oyen on July 18th, proved by far the best yet held by these organizations. The number of delegates and visitors present and the general interest displayed constituted a record.

The general business of the morning session, which included the election of committees, passed off smoothly.

The afternoon session was addressed by Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., who gave an interesting and lucid talk on legislation passed during the last session, some phases of Provincial finance, power development in the Province, and changes to the School Act. This was followed by a period for questions, resolutions and the election of officers, and concluded by an address by Robert Gardiner, M.P., on "Amendments to the Grain Act."

Premier Brownlee, the speaker of the evening, was given a rousing reception. In a pleasingly delivered address he dealt with the many problems which have confronted his government and are still being dealt with, not least among which are the proposed changes in the School Act and the Public Health Act. He was given an attentive hearing and received very

hearty applause at the conclusion of his remarks.

Robert Gardiner, M.P., then gave an address outlining the session's work at Ottawa, financial problems of the Dominion, high lights on the budget and the important amendments to the Election Act.

All sessions were presided over by Mr. James Cameron, the retiring president.

During the recess between the afternoon and evening session, supper was served to the delegates and visitors at the United Church by the Ladies' Aid.

FRUIT CO-OPERATIVE

The United Farmers of Canada, British Columbia Section, have organized a trading department, with J. H. Shimek, of Hatzic, as secretary. They have signed up a number of the farmers, chiefly in the Hatzic and Mission districts, to sell their fruit through the trading department, and in a letter to *The U.F.A.* Mr. Shimek appeals to prairie farmers for support. "The response we have had from co-operative stores and the co-operative wholesale association, also the Locals and individual members of the U.F.A. and the U.F.C., is very encouraging indeed," writes Mr. Shimek. "We have at present the control of only a small proportion of our fruit crop in B.C.; the rest is in the hands of the shippers."

"PRUDENT INSURANCE"

(Zechariah Chaffee, Jr., in *The Nation*, New York)

We are told that all these cruisers, submarines, gas bombs, and war planes are only prudent insurance. Of all analogies, this is the most fallacious. Fires are not caused by insurance—at least not by the kind decent people take out; but armaments do cause war. It is all very well to say that they are only for defense. It is as impossible for us to devise an army and navy which will protect us against other countries and yet be unable to attack them as it was for the Irishman to obtain a gun which would shoot just high enough to miss his dog and just low enough to miss his cow.

Sir Edward Grey, who knew more than most men about the causes of the World War, says:

Each Government, while resenting any suggestion that its own measures are anything more than a precaution for defense, regards similar measures of another government as preparation for attack. The moral is obvious: it is that great armaments, that is intended in each nation to produce consciousness of strength and a sense of security, does not produce these effects. On the contrary, it produces a consciousness of the strength of other nations and a sense of fear.

Let me make myself clear. I propose that we shall at once reduce our navy to a coast patrol and our army to an internal police force, turn our valuable military engineers into civilian officials, and close every poison-gas plant. If any backward countries or pirate-infested waters require policing, let it be done by international police. If our President wishes to go on another peace mission to South America, give him a magnificent yacht instead of a battleship. Tell the world that henceforth we shall act as if the Kellogg Treaty means exactly what it says.

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NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

(Continued from page 15)

of August, 1928, the policy of paying the express on all cream shipped to the various Pool units. This is now the policy with all centralized creameries.

Now the easiest way to show the distribution of the profits is to illustrate by an example. Suppose for the next six years the profits of the Pool averaged 3½¢ per pound butterfat per year, and that each member loans the association 1½¢ per year for five years and that in five years the creamery is entirely paid for by means of this reserve and that these annual loans are returned after every fifth year. A member shipping one can per week for three or four months would scarcely be considered as a real dairy producer. However, this amount of cream would represent about 281 pounds of butterfat. The distribution of dividends of this amount for six years on a 3½¢ profit would be as follows:

	1st year	2nd year	After 5th year
Pounds of butterfat	2.81	2.81	2.81
Dividend at 3½¢	9.83	9.83	9.83
Participation certificate	4.21	4.21	4.21
Membership fee	2.00		
Subscription to <i>Cow Bell</i>35	.25	.35
Cash payment	6.56	4.56	
Redemption participation certificate			4.21
Total cash payment	\$3.27	\$5.27	\$9.48

On the other hand if a man is milking 10 cows and getting 2500 pounds B.F., as Mr. Wm. Ford, of Radway, and many

others are doing, his dividends would be as follows:

	1st year	2nd year	After 5th year
Pounds of butterfat	2500	2500	2500
Dividends 3½¢	87.50	87.50	87.50
Participation certificate	37.50	37.50	37.50
Membership fee	2.00		
Subscription to <i>Cow Bell</i>35	.35	.35
Cash payment	47.65	49.65	49.65
Redemption participation certificate			37.50
Total cash payment	47.65	49.65	87.15

This illustration represents the method whereby the profits of the Pool are distributed from year to year. Should any of our readers desire further information on this question, we would be pleased to continue this discussion in a future number.

CHEESE AND MILK EXPORTS

Ottawa, Canada.—Exports of Canadian cheese in 1928 totalled 114,152,500 pounds, an increase of nearly four million pounds over the preceding year.

Exports of milk showed an increase last year of about three hundred thousand gallons over 1929. The total value of milk and milk products exported in 1928 was \$36,230,617, compared with \$35,187,529 in the year before.

The total number of dairy factories in operation last year in Canada was 2,885, comprising 1,265 creameries, 1,303 cheese factories, 288 combined butter and cheese factories, and 29 condenseries.

Canada's grape crop this year will total about 83,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 13,000,000 pounds over last year

centrating points. Local associations will be organized at these points. Demonstrations in killing and the proper methods to follow in preparing poultry for market will be given. The object is to ultimately reach the stage where every farmer will know how to finish and dress his poultry on the farm. Under the community system, the very essence of co-operation may be exemplified. This is a natural development from the old-time "bees" which were so popular and praiseworthy in the early days. Sufficient volume is provided to make up carload shipments which may be sent to the consuming markets direct from the local point of assembly.

Another source of advantage and satisfaction is that a definite date having been arranged for shipment, the poultry is brought into your own town where it is weighed and graded in your presence and where you receive payment on the spot at the time of delivery.

Local assembly for live shipment on designated dates from certain districts where conditions are not favorable for shipping on a dressed basis, will no doubt be arranged for.

There are, of course, a great many producers so situated as to find it impracticable to market under either of the foregoing methods. Under such conditions the producer will be obliged to ship at their own convenience by direct shipment. To those producers who must sell at their own convenience, may we say that we are organized and equipped to handle their shipments to their advantage at all seasons of the year.

At points where local associations are established, every effort will be made to provide literature and information on production and marketing problems in respect to the Poultry industry. In districts where locals are not established, information on any problem pertaining to preparing and shipping will be gladly given on application to the Poultry Pool Office, 10531 102nd St., Edmonton.

A Word About Turkeys

To all turkey producers we wish to announce that you now have an organization of your own which is particularly adapted for marketing turkeys. Whether you ship direct or through locally organized community shipments, our facilities have been created by your fellow producers for the express purpose of having your birds marketed so as to obtain for you the maximum returns for your turkeys. As time goes on we hope to be able to inspire your confidence to such an extent that you will co-operate with us in every possible way, so that before the time comes to market turkeys during the present year, we will have a fairly approximate idea of the amount available for shipment. We will have a great deal to say about turkeys during the next few issues. In the meantime, if we can be of any assistance to you, don't fail to call on us.

In the past, the Government Marketing Service, which we have taken over in the northern half of the Province, has been favored with an excellent turkey business and Alberta turkeys enjoy a favored reputation on the markets of the continent. This year, in many parts of the Province, crops are going to be poor. However, it will pay every turkey producer to make every effort to provide the feed that is so necessary to finish our turkeys properly in order that we may capture the markets where quality birds sell at a high premium. In the meantime, if you have any poultry to market, ship to the Alberta Poultry Pool, 10531 102nd St., Edmonton, or to the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service, Calgary.

Market Your Poultry Through Your Own Organization

It should be welcome news for poultry producers to know that an agreement has been entered into with the Alberta Poultry Pool whereby the poultry products of Northern Alberta will be assembled and marketed through the facilities and organization provided by the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool. By handling creamery and poultry products through the same organization, a tremendous saving in overhead expenses will be effected which will naturally accrue for the benefit of the producers concerned. As an illustration, in the Province the flush egg season is under way in the spring and early summer, with the heavy movement for poultry commencing in the fall just at the time when creamery business is slackening off.

Under such conditions a live aggressive business is maintained at all seasons of the year, affording steady employment to competent trained operators, capable to handle butter, eggs and poultry. This assures constant, efficient service for the producer with relatively more money for his produce.

Through the amalgamation of the Dairy and Poultry Pools, a worth-while saving in expenses is also effected in the matter of local distribution. This is so because stores, hotels and cafes, etc., using or handling butter, invariably deal in eggs and poultry. Under the existing new arrangements with the Dairy Pool's selling organization, duplication of soliciting business and delivery of the commodities handled by the Dairy and Poultry Pools has been eliminated, to the

economic advantage of the members of both organizations.

Poultry Plans for the Coming Season

The time is again approaching when a heavy movement of poultry may be expected. Hence we take this opportunity of announcing to all poultry producers and Dairy Pool members, who may have poultry to market, that the arrangements whereby the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool will handle poultry has been created solely for the purpose of rendering a more efficient service that will result in increased price returns for the producer of poultry products.

Every day brings forth increased numbers of cream shippers, indicating that a satisfactory service is now available to the producers of dairy products. Hence we confidently assume that those who have poultry to market will be pleased to know that they may now deal through their own organization where they are sure to receive square and honest treatment.

Community Shipments

In many districts in the Province, particularly in the Northern sections, sufficient poultry is being raised to assemble full carloads of dressed poultry at country points. In addition to continuing and expanding the community method of marketing dressed turkeys, it is the intention of our organization to make a complete survey for the purpose of ascertaining the districts where sufficient volume of small poultry can be obtained to warrant forming local con-

SWINE

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEYS—GILTS BRED for September farrow, service and weaning boars. Thomas Howes, Millet, Alta.

POLAND CHINA MARCH PIGS. PRICE RIGHT. Come and pick yours. R. P. Roop, Millet, Alta.

SELLING.—YORKSHIRE PIGS, EXTRA QUALITY. April 6th, \$15.00, with papers. Also Boar Duke R.J.F. No. 221 121858. Excellent sire. Willow Grove Betty 104228, bred June 5th. Write for prices. J. A. Harris, Makepeace, Alta.

LIVESTOCK

SHORTHORN BULLS FOR SALE.—FRANK BALL- horn, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

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ANNUAL SALE OF MARCH AND APRIL HATCHED White Leghorn Pullets from our foremost high production stock. These pullets are on unlimited range and will be rigorously culled before shipping. \$1.25 to \$1.40 each. Selected vigorous 12 weeks old breeding cockerels, \$30 per dozen. Every egg hatched on the farm was laid on the farm. Alister Forbes, Hill Farm, Cobble Hill, B.C. Manager, Chas. Good, Member Poultry Pool.

Classified Section

RATE—Five cents per word. Five insertions for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten; twenty-six for the price of nineteen.

TERMS—Cash with order.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word.

Address all correspondence to
"The U.F.A.", Lougheed Bldg.,
Calgary, Alta.

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DEPENDABLE FRUITS DIRECT TO YOU.—LATE Blackberries, 3 crates, \$6.25; Plums: Greengage, 3 crates, \$2.50; Damson, 3 crates, \$3.25; Italian, German or French Prunes, 3 crates, \$2.25. Tomatoes, four basket, 3 crates \$2.75; Green Tomatoes 75 lbs. \$1.75. Dill Cucumbers 40 lbs., \$2.50; Table cucumbers, 40 lbs., \$1.25. Cash with order. Quality Fruit Farms, Chilliwack, B.C.

FARM LANDS

WANTED.—HEAR FROM OWNER GOOD RANCH for sale. Cash price, particulars. C. O. Lundquist, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE ON ARROW LAKES, 28 ACRE RANCH, 10 acres cleared; 6 acres fruit, chiefly apples pears, plums, cherries, black and red currants, rasp. House and barn, good location on highway and lake front. Quarter mile to school, Cash deal. For particulars apply: George Hill, Carrolls Landing, Burton, B.C.

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LUMBER—BUY DIRECT FROM THE MILL AND get the best at the lowest possible price. S. E. Nelson, Winfield, Alta.

FENCE POSTS, CORDWOOD.—WRITE FOR DE- livered prices. North West Coal Co., Edmonton.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE.—CORKLIN & Marchink, Wardner, B.C.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS.—QUALITY, SIZE. WE ship "Allow Inspection." Fernie Timber Co., Box 607, Fernie, B.C.

REMNANTS

1 LB. LARGE GINGHAM QUILT PATCHES, 75c; 4 lbs., \$2. 1 lb. Gingham Remnants, 90c; 3 lbs. \$2. 2 lbs. Velvet, Cretonne or Silk pieces, \$1.50. A. McCreery, Chatham, Ont.

FARM MACHINERY

HAVING SOLD FARM, OFFERING ONE GLEANER Combine and tractor complete, good running order, only cut 430 acres, \$1000 F.O.B. Craigmyle, Alberta. Noel V. Taylor, Craigmyle, Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS

DANCING SCHOOL—WHEN VISITING EDMON- ton, learn to dance in Three Days or no charge. Private rooms for beginners. Lessons daily at 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sullivan's Academy of Dancing, La Fleche Building, 102nd St., Edmonton.

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SHORT, ROSS, SHAW & MAYHOOD—BARRIS- ters, Solicitors, Notaries. Imperial Bank Bldg., Calgary.

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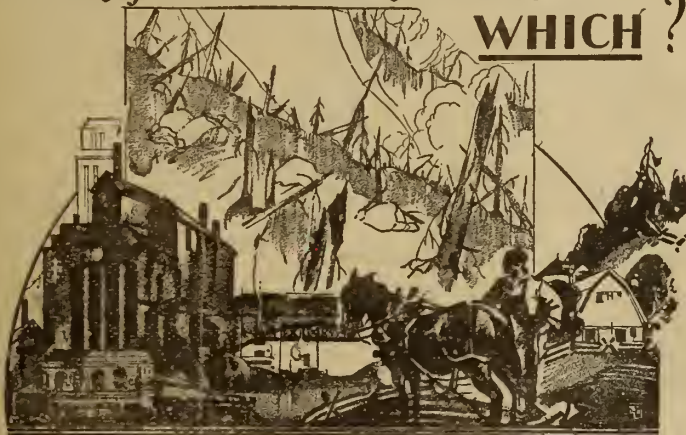
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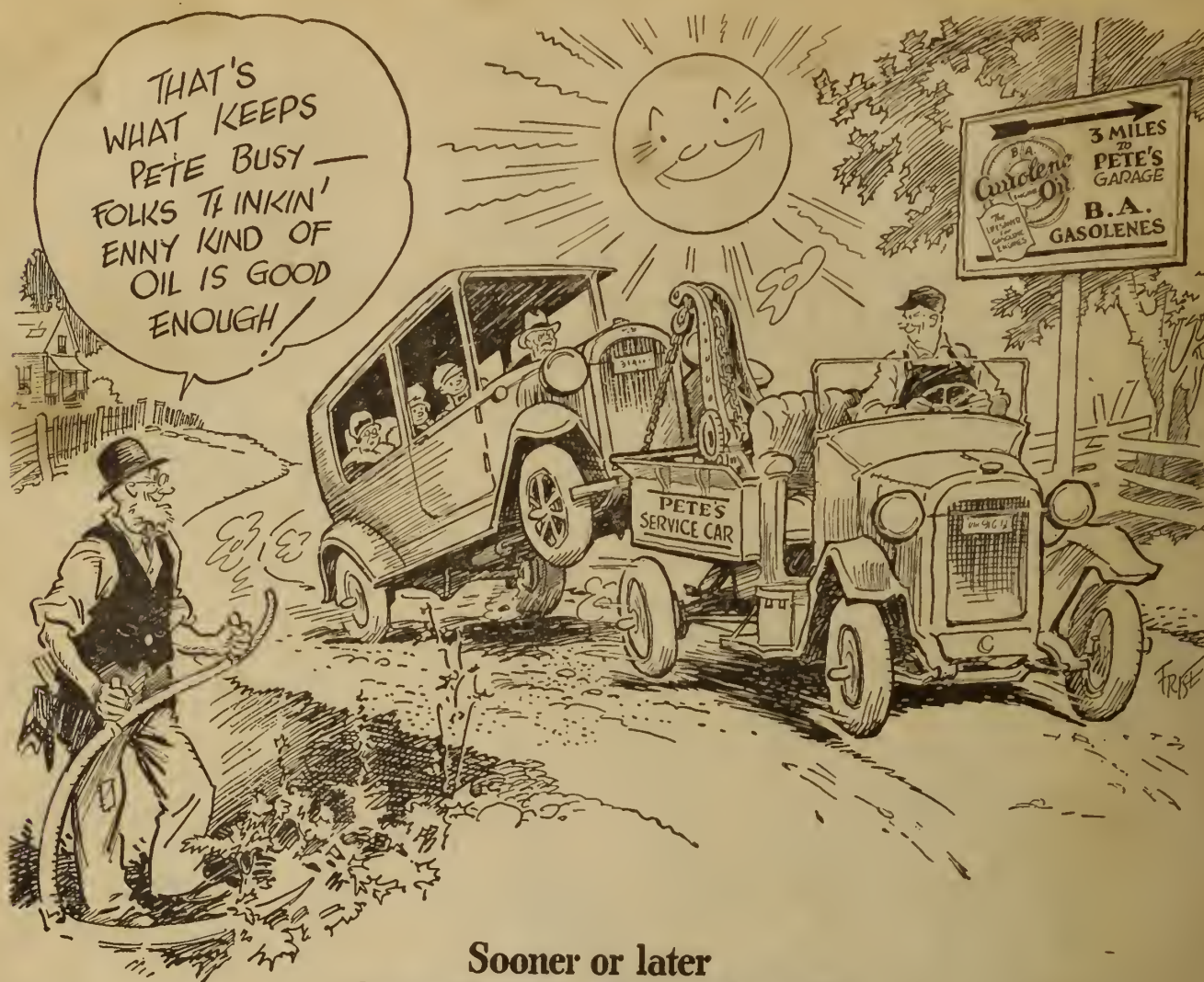
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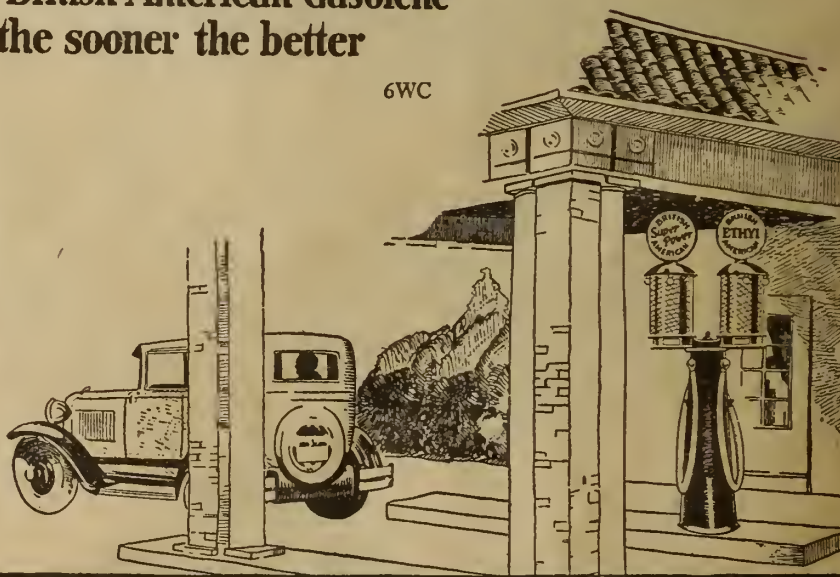
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